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FIRST EDITION

HURRICANE.

Terrific Gale in New England—Some Details of the Great Damage Done—The Loss Not Less than Two Millions.

We quote from the Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* some details of the damage done by the great storm on Monday night last:—

"The gale of the 9th, in its force and destructiveness, was nothing in comparison to this. It commenced to rain and blow about 6 o'clock in the evening, and kept on increasing in violence and power till about 10, when it had reached its greatest power and began to lull. It did an incalculable amount of damage all over the country, as far as we can learn. From Robbinston to Calais, a distance of twelve miles, there is hardly a person who has not had a barn, shed, or house more or less damaged or trees uprooted. It is the same from Calais to Princeton, some fifteen barns and houses having been unroofed, blown down or injured in some way. We are informed that on the Little Ridge, on the St. Stephen side, there is hardly a barn left standing. One man, near the Rolling Dam, had his barn blown down, and a horse, yoke of oxen, two cows and a hog killed. We hear of quite a number of persons having been severely injured by falling buildings. A Mr. Shaw, on his way to St. Stephen, on crossing the Waweig bridge, when part of the way over his horse stopped, and would not go on; he got out to see what the reason was, and found some planks gone. He then set out to go back, but found planks gone in the rear of his carriage, and he could go neither back nor forward. So he left his horse standing there, and made out to get ashore on one of the stringers. Next morning he went to see what had become of his horse, and found him drowned some distance up the river."

In Calais and St. Stephen miles of fences are lying prostrate. About seventy feet of the Ferry Point bridge was blown off. A new house owned by George Hutchinson was blown off its posts some eight feet, and the chimneys knocked down, and nearly all the plastering shaken off the walls. The chimney fell on their bed. They had left the house early in the evening for fear. Many other houses, mills and barns were seriously damaged by losing their roofs, and in several cases they were blown down. One of the pillars of the Methodist meeting house is blown off. Many fruit and shade trees were blown down. The account continues:—

"On the St. Stephen side the damage done is greater than on this. There the tower of the Episcopal Church was blown down, a damage to the building of some $1200 or $1500. We understand Rev. Mr. Satterly, the pastor, had a fine library in a room in the tower, which was scattered around in every direction, and, between the wind and the rain, nearly all destroyed, involving a loss of several hundred dollars to him. The Universalist meeting house in Milltown, St. Stephen, was blown down, and, with its fine organ is now a heap of ruins. In its fall it came nigh crushing the dwelling of P. Curran to atoms; but it escaped with slight damage. The Society estimate their loss at upwards of $12,000. The rafters on the new Methodist meeting house, which had been erected last week, were blown down, and the building injured over $1000."

A fine new barque, just off the stocks, built in St. Andrews, left there during the day for Lepreaux, to take in a cargo of lumber, was driven on the rocks, broke in two, and all hands lost.

The Eastport (Me.) *Sentinel* says the gale there was the most severe they ever experienced, and lays the damage at $100,000. It says:—"All day Monday a heavy wind prevailed, gradually increasing till 5 or 6 o'clock P. M., when it blew a gale, and was reckoned the heaviest blow of the season; but its force and fury was not yet half felt. Between the hours of 7 and 9 it culminated in the most fearful tornado ever witnessed here. Huge trees, whose welcome shade and handsome appearance had made them precious and ornamental to our streets—trees that had stood with firmness the fiercest of storms for years—were torn up by the roots and hurled about as slender limbs. Families resting in fancied security in their usually quiet and peaceful homes were suddenly brought to realize the severity and force of the storm by the crashing, creaking, and thundering over their heads, and rushing frantically into the open air, find their house roofless. Or if their building is not of the most substantial kind, and is in a position exposed to the fury of the wind, it is carried from its foundation and in some instances soon tumbles to pieces. Portions of roofs, ends of buildings are torn out, and the loose boards and timbers sent whirling through the air, periling the life and limbs of all who happen in the way. Chimneys, by actual count, during a walk through the town, to the number of 103 were blown over, most of them breaking close to the roof, and laying at full length and in perfect condition against the roof."

The damage to property about the harbor was immense. From Griffin's store to the steamboat wharf not a building or a wharf remains, the whole space being filled with the ruins of vessels, stores, goods, wharves, etc., presenting a terrible scene of devastation by wind and flood. All the shipping in the harbor was damaged, the storehouses were thrown down, and the wharves nearly all ruined. At Broad Cove seven schooners are piled up on Couy's beach, some total wrecks, and others sustaining scarcely any injury. Barns, smokehouses, churches, and dwellings were almost all sufferers from the gale. Seven vessels are ashore at Rumery's Bay. At West Quoddy Bay there were twenty-seven sail of vessels lying at anchor at the commencement of the gale, of which we learn there were three brigs and two schooners dismasted, and two vessels ashore, and nearly the whole fleet injured to some extent. At Robbinston fourteen barns were destroyed, and many head of cattle and horses killed. At Perry twenty barns and shops were blown down or unroofed, and there was much destruction of stock. Twenty-five buildings were destroyed in Pembroke and a great many others were badly damaged. At Lubec, Charlotte, Whiting, and other places, the damage was very extensive.

Perilous Voyage of the Steamer New York.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 9.

A passenger has communicated to us the following account of the escape of the steamer New York, of the International Line, under perilous circumstances, on her trip from St. John to Boston, in the late storm:—

The voyage as far as Eastport was pleasant as usual. The wind, which had been blowing freshly from the southeast all the forenoon, gradually increased, so that by 3 o'clock P. M., when the boat was ready to start, it became imprudent to continue the voyage. The direction of the wind and its increasing violence rendered it unsafe for the vessel to remain at the wharf, and Captain E. B. Winchester sought shelter and safety for his ship in a land-locked cove, a course the wisdom of which was fully demonstrated by succeeding events, as the wharves and vessels lying in the docks at Eastport were nearly all destroyed.

We steamed into Rumery's Bay, and having the high land of Lubec between us and the wind, cast anchor at 4 P. M. under the land, less than half a league off. A number of coasters, loaded with lumber, had also sought shelter there. It seemed impossible but that with the high land so near and so high between us and the gale we should be able to ride it out in safety. But how little did we know of the strength and violence of the elements! The gale kept steadily increasing, with darkness and rain, till 7½, when the hurricane deck was started up from its fastenings for half its length on one side, the roof and sides of the main saloon on the main deck swaying and bending like pasteboard. Every moment threatened to unroof the staterooms and saloon cabin, where there were at least a hundred passengers, who, in that event, would have been instantly swept into the sea. The scene presented was awful. Strong men turned pale; children and women screamed; some knelt in prayer. Officers of the boat threw life-preservers into the state rooms. It is the unanimous opinion, so far as I have been able to gather it, that had our anchorage held, the ship would have survived but a few moments longer. She must, to all appearance, have been torn to pieces, so far as her upper works were concerned, by the fury of the tempest. Providentially—in answer to prayer, no doubt—she parted both her chain cables and lost both her anchors, the larger of which had held her in Pamlico Sound, in the gale during the war when all else about her went down or ashore. This was our salvation. She yielded to the wind which she could not otherwise have withstood. We then were in the hand of God alone, drifting like a feather before that wild tempest. He guided us, for when we struck the ice shore it was upon mud bottom, in a sheltered cove, where we lay for near an hour, while the tempest was spending its fury. We went on a little before high water of the highest tide known for years; and after being tied to the trees awhile it was found to be necessary, in order to save the ship, to get her off before low water. So by some means known to better sailors than myself, she was got off of that lee shore in such a gale. But to the consternation of captain and crew, it was found, when we were out to sea again, that the rudder was unmanagable, the rudder-post having been broken short off, as was afterwards found, against the shore or some reef while drifting to it.

And here we were at sea in a bay full of islands, reefs, and jutting points, on a moonless night, without rudder or anchor, and the gale still lying furiously upon us, though much abated. How we were then saved who can tell? Was it not through more than human skill? By steaming first one way and then the other, as approach to rocks or land made it necessary, the winds and currents favoring, we were drifted back to Eastport and into the very wharf we had left nine hours before, as handsomely as though it had been a calm day and all the ship's gear perfect.

Strong resolutions of approval and admiration of the admirable skill and conduct of the captain and crew were passed by the grateful and happy passengers, and Rev. A McKeown, of Boston, a passenger, was called on to offer a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the great deliverance.

"OUT ON THE THIRD."

More About "Divorces Without Publicity"—A Happy Brooklyn Couple Separated by a Gay Deceiver—The Misdeeds of a New York Judge.

Says the N. Y. *Sun* of this morning:—

On the 22d of March, 1855, William H. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, married Jane A. Johnson, at the residence of her parents in Lawrence street of that city. Mr. Lockwood had a good business and the young couple at once started in housekeeping, and lived without any break to the current of their happiness until 1861. During this period three children were born to them, and the family was as happy as any family might wish to be.

In 1861 Charles J. Smith, the well-known member of the Atlantic nine, entered this happy domestic circle as a boarder, continuing that relation nine months, when he changed his habitation, though still continuing to visit the family as a friend, "and he and Mr. Lockwood were on the most intimate terms of friendship, travelling out evenings together, going to places of amusement in company, and acting in every way like the fastest friends. All this time, as appears by the sequel, Smith, while acting as the friend of the husband, was secretly undermining the affections of the wife."

This state of affairs lasted till 1865, when, through some friends, Mr. Lockwood made the discovery that Smith habitually visited his house in the daytime during his absence, and this fact had become so notorious that his neighbors all spoke of it. Shortly after this, in the course of his business, Mr. Lockwood had occasion to go down the bay with an outgoing vessel, and on leaving told his wife he would not be home that night.

He got home, however, about 11 o'clock, but his wife was absent. He didn't know what to make of it until nearly midnight, when she and the festive Smith came in in the best possible humor with themselves and all the world. For the first time Lockwood began to think there was something wrong, and ordered Smith never to set foot in his house again. This had the effect opposite to that intended, for the wife and her paramour used to meet in all sorts of places outside.

He still believed in his wife, and thought no harm until one evening, in the year 1867, during the absence of his wife, he was looking in her trunk for something when a letter with a photograph enclosed in it caught his eye and commanded his attention. The photograph was that of Smith, and the letter, which is one of the most unique specimens of love-letters ever seen by the public eye, is as follows:—

NEW YORK, July 15, 1869.—Once Mine:—Have they robbed me of all I hold dear on this earth, and is it possible you can forget me, or can I now think that the one I love so well will still be mine as of old? Janie, you have no idea how hard it is to part with you; but, if it is so decreed, why I must bear the yoke meekly and try and forget; but, darling, as a brother would commit a sister to the safe keeping of another, so do I commit you to him, hoping in so doing that he will treat the gift as she deserves—kindly and appreciatively; and if you see your "cup of happiness" running over at some future time, why just give the height occasionally of poor me, who as long as earth lasts will never love again.

But if it is possible for you to think of me now as of old, why it will not be long before we may have the pleasure of mingling in each other's society and pleasures of this life as we have often wished for. I know I am doing wrong in one sense of the word, and right in the other; namely, the love that has sprung up in my heart for you can never, never be effaced, and as for loving another, it would be impossible. Until I see you, farewell.

CHARLES J. SMITH.

On her return Mr. Lockwood showed the letter to his wife, and she admitted that it was from Smith. She said she just kept it to show "that Charlie ran as much after her as she did after him." The result of this was of course separation, and Mr. Lockwood, almost frenzied by the wrong done to him, went to California. During his absence the false wife and paramour instituted a suit for divorce against him on the ground of adultery, through one of those New York lawyers who make a specialty of getting "divorces without publicity."

The case was sent to a referee named Bearmes, and the principal witness was a man giving his name as John J. Clark, and his residence as Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in this city, who swore to having seen Mr. Lockwood commit adultery in New York, in February, 1868, and on this a decree of divorce was granted, and the wife and her paramour were married.

Mr. Lockwood returned a few months ago, and found himself a divorced man and his wife bearing another name. He procured the services of Messrs. Veeder and Wood, and set to work to find how the thing had been done. He procured the evidence as above, and found that no such man as Clark had ever lived in the locality he gave as his residence, that there was no house of prostitution in the place in which it had been sworn to have been committed, and other facts, which, when presented to Judge Cardozo in the form of affidavits, caused an order of the court annulling the previous decree of divorce. Mr. Lockwood has now instituted a suit for divorce against his wife.

Mr. Smith has written a letter in which, while acknowledging himself the author of the above letter, he denies any improper intimacy with Mrs. Lockwood, and asserts that he only visited her house at the repeated request of Mr. Lockwood.

SUBMARINE.

Injury to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

From the London Star, Sept. 27.

A fresh injury is reported to have happened to one of the cables of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The accident which has caused the parting of the cable has occurred about seventy miles from Heart's Content, near the locality of the former fractures of the line. The injured cable is the one laid in 1866 and which has alone suffered from casualties. The present is the fourth fracture that has occurred in the 1860 cable on the Newfoundland side. About six weeks since a fault was also discovered in the same cable a short distance from Valentia. A steamer has been for some time past lying off the harbor, waiting for fair weather to proceed to the spot where the fault exists, to repair the damage. The cause of these fractures has not yet been distinctly stated, but there is reason to believe that the course taken in laying the cable—the latter portion having been laid in a heavy fog—was over rough sunken rocks, and that the cable has been injured by chafing upon them. The first injury to the cable off Heart's Content had every appearance of being caused by an iceberg settling down upon it. The second injury bore traces of wilful damage, and suspicion attaches to a strange craft, which, during the time of the excitement about the Fenians, was seen hovering near the spot where the rupture took place. The 1865 cable remains perfectly safe, as it is laid in a channel that was carefully surveyed. This is the cable which was lost in the attempt to lay it by the original Atlantic Telegraph Company. When the Anglo-American Company took up the work in 1866 they were successful in their task, and having laid the cable which they had on board the Great Eastern, they returned to mid-ocean and grappled with and raised the lost cable of the previous year, which has ever since continued to work uninterruptedly, while its younger brother has suffered from not less than five mishaps. But for the singular good luck of the Anglo-American Company, which enabled them to pick up the lost cable from the bed of the Atlantic, communication with America would have been interrupted on five occasions, and each time for a considerable period.

In order to provide against contingencies such as these which have just occurred, a quantity of surplus cable has been stored at Heart's Content, which may be put on board ship there and at once made available, so as to render unnecessary the delay and expense of making the voyage the whole distance across the Atlantic by the repairing ships.

Fortunately, the communication between the two countries has not been interrupted for a moment by the failure of this 1866 cable, and we are informed that the number of messages sent through on Friday last was larger than upon any day on which the line has been open for messages.

"REDDY."

Acquittal of the Famous Blacksmith.

Says the New York *Tribune* of Saturday morning:—

The acquittal of Mr. William Varley will surprise no one. Aside from his character, the case against him was weak. A man who goes around town all the evening, visiting concert saloons and rum shops, drinking freely, and mixing with low company, is apt to lose money by robbery or otherwise, and at 1 o'clock in the morning, if he falls in with a dozen strangers, gets in a quarrel, and is robbed, the chance is small that he can tell accurately who did it. In the present case, the complainant was the only one who could tell whether Varley robbed him; and on this vital point he was not at all sure; therefore, on legal grounds at least, the prisoner was set free. This case owes its importance to the character of the alleged offender. He keeps one of the most notoriously wicked dens in New York; he is the head of a strong organization of shoulder-hitters who do the hard work and hard voting of Tammany Hall. He is constantly under surveillance of the police as a man to be closely watched. His theatrical night to California, his capture, and the sensational articles about him constantly appearing in the newspapers, are all so much capital for next month, when Mr. Varley will doubtless appear in the political field as an innocent martyr, and work with even more efficiency than ever for the good friends who brought him back from the gold regions, ostentatiously tried him when there was no probability of his conviction, and shed secret tears of gladness when a jury of his countrymen had given him the liberty so urgently necessary for party interests in his section of the city. Henceforth let us duly respect Justice and William Varley, Esq.

PARAGUAY.

An Epitaph on the War between the Paraguayans and the Allies.

The war has cost Brazil at the rate of £35,000 sterling and 100 men per diem: it has cost the Argentine Republic about £6000 and twelve men per diem; and Montevideo about £800 and two men daily, which sum up as follows:—Brazil, fifty-six months, £65,250,000 sterling and 168,000 men; Argentine Republic, fifty-two months, £9,360,000 and 18,720 men; Montevideo, £1,248,000 and 3120 men. Making a total of £66,888,000 sterling and 189,840 men, as the cost of the war to the allies. This is not a mere speculative calculation, but a return based on most authentic sources.

At first sight it would appear that the losses of Brazil seem out of all proportion; but it must be borne in mind that more than three-fourths of the burden of the war fell on the imperial ally; the whole of the fleet and most of the land forces belonged to Brazil, and it is stated by well-informed parties that the actual army in Paraguay consists as follows:—22,000 Brazilians, 3000 Argentines, and 1000 Orientals, the last-named being in reality Paraguayans.

The injury sustained by Brazil will hardly be recovered in the present century; that caused to Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental may be repaired by ten years of peace, but the blow to Paraguay has been final and destructive. Brazil has gained a valuable and efficient navy, such as she had not before, but the loss in men and money is incalculable. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have gained by an extraordinary influx of gold and a great trade in army supplies, but they have lost in every other respect; many growing enterprises have been checked or abandoned, the administration of rural matters and interests has been totally forgotten, and security for life and property has greatly diminished.

The future of Paraguay is a blank. The allies have given it liberty, but the country is now a howling wilderness, which once bloomed like the happy valley of Rasselas.

Details of the Comte d'Eu's Campaign.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Sept. 7.

The news from Paraguay appears to warrant the presumption that the war is virtually at its end, although Lopez, it is most probable, has secured his retreat, with a small force, through the devotion of his army, and may yet give trouble.

After the Comte d'Eu, with the bulk of the Brazilian army, and small contingents of Argentine and Oriental troops, in all about 18,000 men, had reached Valenzuela, he pushed on without delay towards Peribebuy, driving the Paraguayan skirmishers, and arrived before that capital on the 10th of August, finding it fortified, mounted with ten cannon, and garrisoned by 1500 to 2000 men. The need of protecting from overwhelming force an expedition detached to try and occupy Barreiro delayed the attack a day, but on the morning on the 12th Peribebuy was bombarded and stormed, the Paraguayans losing two-thirds of their garrison, while the victors had only some 500 *hors de combat*.

On the 15th the Comte d'Eu's command reached the arsenal of Caacupe, whose machinery was found destroyed, and it was then learned that during the two preceding days the Paraguayans had effected the evacuation of Ascurra and Caacupe, the Argentine and Brazilian forces that were to have co-operated on the Paraguayan right having failed to force the ascent in time to place themselves between Lopez and his line of retreat. The troops which had passed through Caacupe were estimated by intelligent observers at about 8000, with sixty pieces of cannon.

On learning the enemy's escape the Comte d'Eu hurried on his two army corps by forced marches along two roads, and on the 16th, while one corps reached and skirmished with a retreating force, the other, with the Comte d'Eu, came, at about ten miles from Curuguaty, upon the gross of the enemy, estimated at from 5000 to 6000 men, disposed in line of battle to contest the passage of a ford across the Juquery. The enemy was immediately attacked by greatly superior forces quickly brought to bear, and after a stubborn conflict of five or six hours his flank was turned, his whole force routed with heavy loss, and twenty cannon were taken, while from the inefficiency of the Paraguayan armament the allied loss was small.

On the 17th the joint Argentine and Brazilian corps effected its junction with the Comte d'Eu. On the 18th the three corps set out in pursuit, and the same day the central corps routed a force of 1500 men, with twelve cannon, who had intrenched themselves on the road, and took all the cannon.

On the 21st General Mitre and General Auto's column beat another Paraguayan force, and on the same day the middle column, commanded by Marshal Victorino, routed 1500 Paraguayans and captured their twelve cannon.

The Comte d'Eu also telegraphs that the Paraguayans burned their steamers in the Manduvira, about the 18th.

Lopez is supposed to have lost nearly all his cannon and to have saved only his body guard of 500 men and some remnants of his routed forces. At last accounts the allied troops continued to follow his trail, but he must have then secured at least ten days' advance upon them into the mountains of Ceguazu.

Lopez is believed to have still 2000 men and twelve cannon. The further operations being beyond the Manduvira, this river will be used to maintain the allied communications.

It is reported that if Lopez succeeds in avoiding capture and securing a retreat among the mountains or the northeastern Indians, the allies will retire from Asuncion until the final pacification of the country and the establishment of a self-supporting government.

Forty-four British subjects were released by the Comte d'Eu's victories and had arrived at Buenos Ayres. One or two had accompanied Lopez in his flight.

The Paraguayan provisional government have outlawed Lopez and declared his followers traitors. A great many Paraguayan families were arriving at Asuncion, all in the greatest misery.

THE HOOSICK TUNNEL.

Exciting Scenes—Escape of the Workmen.

From the Troy Whig, Oct. 8.

On Monday, about 10 o'clock, the stream north of the Hoosick tunnel broke through the embankment and poured into the cut or excavation between the west end and the old Haupt tunnel, so called, through which the water is conducted off into the Hoosac river. The east mouth of the Haupt tunnel was closed, and soon the cut was filled and the water began to set back into the west end tunnel with great force. Seventy-five men were at work in the new tunnel, scattered along to the west shaft and beyond for nearly a mile. As soon as possible after the break, Mr. Hocking, of the firm of Holbrook & Hocking, gave the alarm to the men in his employ, who attempted to escape from the East End, but were forced back by the torrents of water to the "Brick Shaft," where all but one of them were saved. The two sons of Mr. Hocking displayed great courage in their endeavors to save the men. John Ryan, a little boy about 12 years old, was rescued by John Hocking after repeated trials. The current was so swift that young Hocking was three times swept away from the timbers of the shaft. At length he succeeded in seizing and saving the boy. James Kelly, who was floating upon a piece of timber about thirty feet from the shaft, was saved by a rope thrown to him by James Hocking. After Kelly was saved, and when the tunnel was nearly full of water, James Hocking shouted and was answered by Richard Barryman, a young man who had only that morning begun work. He appeared to be floating on a timber, and the current was carrying him away from the shaft into the tunnel. For a few moments after he shouted, James heard the poor fellow praying earnestly, then suddenly his voice was hushed, and he sank to rise no more.

Immediately on giving the alarm to the workmen at the west end, Mr. Hocking mounted a horse and rode with all speed to the west shaft to apprise the miners at that point of their danger. The workmen at the heading quickly hastened to the shaft and were saved. Mr. Hocking, seizing a light, started westward for the adit between the west shaft and the east end, through which some miners were attempting to flee in the dark, pursued by the rushing water; with the aid of Mr. Hocking's light they reached the west shaft and were saved. Barryman is believed to be the only man lost in the disaster. The open cut between the west end and the Haupt tunnel is level full of earth.

The entire tunnel from the mouth of Farran's arch to the end of the heading beyond the west shaft—nearly a mile—is full of water, with fifteen feet in the west shaft and rising continually. This will interrupt the work and be a serious loss to the contractors.

PERE HYACINTHE.

He Is Invited to Return to the Church.

By mail from Europe we have the following text of a letter addressed by Monseigneur Dupanloup to Father Hyacinthe:—

ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1869.—My Dear Colleague:—As soon as I was informed from Paris of the step which you were about to take, I endeavored, as you know, to spare you, at any cost, what would prove a great fault and misfortune for yourself, as well as a profound affliction for the Church. I sent off on the instant, and in the night, an old fellow student and friend of yours, to prevent you, if that were possible. But it was too late; the scandal had been consummated; and from this moment you can measure by the grief of all the friends of the Church, and the joy of her enemies, the extent of the mischief which you have wrought. At present I can do no more than pray to God, and conjure you pause on the declivity on which you now stand, leading as it does to abysses which your soul, in its trouble, has not discerned. You have suffered, I know; but allow me to tell you, Father Lacordaire and Father de Ravignan had to bear more than you, and they raised themselves to a higher rank in patience and fortitude, through their love of the Church and Jesus Christ. How is it that you did not feel what an injury you were doing to the Church, your mother, by these accusing predictions? And what an insult to our Saviour to place yourself, as you are now doing, alone face to face in opposition to Him, and in contempt of His successors! But I am willing to hope and believe that this aberration will be only a transient one. Return among us; after having caused this affliction to the Catholic world, give it a great consolation and a striking example. Go and throw yourself at the feet of the Holy Father. His arms will be open to receive you, and in clasping you to his paternal heart, he will restore you to the peace of your conscience and the honor of your life. Receive from him who was your bishop and who will never cease to love your soul, this testimonial and these counsels of sincere and religious affection.

FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

Father Hyacinthe's Reply.

To the above letter Father Hyacinthe made the following reply:—

PARIS, Sept. 26, 1869.—Monseigneur:—I am much touched by the feeling which dictated the letter you addressed to me, and I am most grateful for the prayers you so kindly put up in my behalf, but I cannot accept either your reproaches or your counsels. What you qualify as a great fault commited I call a great duty accomplished. Be pleased to accept, Monseigneur, the homage of the respectful sentiments with which I remain, in Jesus Christ, and His Church, your very humble and obedient servant,

Brother HYACINTHE.

JOHNSON.

A Heavy Shot from the Memphis "Avalanche."

The Memphis *Avalanche*, ultra-Democratic, has published this editorial notice of Johnson and his aspiration for the U. S. Senatorship:—

Many of those who at first favored Andrew Johnson's Senatorial aspirations, have abandoned him in disgust. For one who in a score of years has filled nearly every position, from lowest to highest, to come down into the dirt, scheming and pipe-laying for more honors, is simply sickening. The spectacle is an anomaly in American politics. We may search our own history in vain for a parallel to the course of Andrew Johnson. It furnishes none. From Washington down to Lincoln, no chief magistrate ever lowered the dignity of the name of President by ever permitting the use of his name for a lesser office.

Andrew Johnson has not only done this, but he has groveled in the mire of politics, stirring up the most nauseous, sickening slimes in the hope that he may again ride into place on their stench. He has shown none of the dignity of a statesmanship, and all the cunning and chicanery of the demagogue. Not content with leaving to history the vindication of a record which, for good or bad, has passed into history, he scrambles, at an age when the impress of years closes the public career of men of even lesser ambition, for an opportunity to expend his last hours in waging bitter, unrelenting warfare on personal enemies. This, when his warfare bodes harm to the whole South which, needs the powerful support of every representative in Congress, and cannot afford to draw down upon herself the animosities of the party which for years to come will control the destinies of the coubtry. It is a most humiliating reflection that Tennessee, alone of all the Southern States, should present so disgusting a spectacle.

$100,000.

All About a Will, as to What Woman is to Have It.

The New York *Sun* tells the following:—

The controversy in relation to the property of John H. Baldwin, who died in this city just a year ago, came before Judge Cardozo, Supreme Court chambers, on Saturday. Mr. Baldwin left about $100,000 in real and personal property, the whole of which is claimed by his executors under a will made by him in 1861, which was admitted to probate soon after his death. Their right to the property is contested by Mr. Baldwin's alleged wife, Cecilia F. Baldwin, who claims that she was married to him in 1852, and that therefore the will, made previously, is void. Her pretensions are repudiated by the executors, who claim that she never was Mr. Baldwin's wife, but his mistress. They sued her to recover $5000, the value of furniture at No. 90 Lexington avenue, where she lived with Mr. Baldwin, and recovered judgment upon the voluntary offer of her own counsel, a Mr. Root, and in her answer in that suit she was made to acknowledge the validity of the probate of Mr. Baldwin's will. Afterwards, through her counsel, for $3500 she surrendered a note by Mr. Baldwin for $15,000, and executed a release of all her claims as the alleged wife of Mr. Baldwin. She then instituted proceedings to annul the probate of the will and to set aside her release, on the ground that she did not know what she was doing when she signed the papers; that H. A. Root, her counsel, was in dishonest collusion with the other side; and that anodynes had been administered to her so that she was not in her sane mind. The executors then sued to restrain her from prosecuting further proceedings, and to have her release declared binding and valid. The motion on Saturday was in this latter suit, to continue a preliminary injunction granted against her. The argument is to be continued to-day.

A REBUFF.

The Celestials will not Receive the Festive Alfred.

The overland China mail of July 22, to hand in England on the 6th of September, contains the following statement:—

"We learn upon the best authority that Prince Kung has declared to the British Minister that he will not receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh upon his expected visit to Pekin. Mr. Burlingame will be pleased when he hears of Prince Kung's decision. An interesting subject of speculation is afforded by this item of news. There is no doubt of its authenticity, and it is withal so extremely probable that we can readily accept it as true. The refusal of Prince Kung to receive his Royal Highness seems at first sight unimportant, until it be recollected how great is the objection entertained by the Chinese to permitting a 'barbarian' to see the Emperor. Any official interview with Prince Kung on the part of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh could only have for its object the arrangement of an interview with the young Emperor himself. To effectually prevent any such appeal, Prince Kung gives a notice which he hopes will have the effect of keeping his Royal Highness out of Pekin altogether, and so preventing the discussion of the much dreaded question."

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Cotton dull and nominally 26½c. Flour dull and weak; fancy bands declined 25c. Howard Street superfine, $5·75@6, do. extra, $6·25@7·25, do. family, $7·50@8·50, City Mills superfine, $6@6·50, do. extra, $6·25@7·25, do. family, $7·50@9·75, Western superfine, $5·75@6, do. extra, $6@6·75, do. family, $7@7·50. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·59. Corn firm at $1·10@1·12 for white Southern; Western, $1·05. Oats 55@56c. Rye, $1·10@1·15. Pork $33. Bacon—Rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard at 19c. Whisky firm at $1·21@1·22.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	175½	Pacific Mail Steam.	64¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	32½	West. Union Tele.	36¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash R	88
Mich. S. R.	89¼	Mil. & St. Paul R com	66½
Clev. and Pitts. R.	99	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	80½
Chi. and N. W. com.	76½	Adams Express	54
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¾	Gold	130¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85¾	Market steady.	

A FASHIONABLE STIMULANT—New-port.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Shocking Marine Disaster off the Massachusetts Coast — The Financial Troubles in Wall Street—New York Lawyers After their Fees—Cable Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Exchange Bank Suits—The Sharpness of Attorneys.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Gold Exchange Bank made settlements on Friday with several of its suitors and the suits were discontinued. The terms of the arrangement seem to have been that Mr Bunn should withdraw for $15,000, and a working receiver appointed in his place, and that the attorneys of the plaintiffs in the suits should each have $2500. Mr. Balle, plaintiff in one of the suits, has discontinued without this stipulation, but his attorneys discovering the fact, had themselves on Monday included in the $2500 arrangement.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pardoned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Smith N. Hall, sentenced to jail for three years for passing counterfeit money, has been pardoned by President Grant.

The Will

of the late Hon. William P. Fessenden is dated October 21, 1867. No bequests are made outside of his family. All the residue of his estate is to be divided equally between his three sons.

Marine Disaster.

The whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, was lost in the hurricane of August 28. All hands were drowned, with the exception of the captain and four seamen, who, after remaining on the wreck eight days and nights without sustenance, were taken off and carried to London by an English barque.

FROM THE WEST.

The Columbus Anniversary.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Last night the Italians resident here who regard the day that Columbus came in sight of America as the proper date of the discovery, celebrated that event by a ball, at which Mrs. Angeline Podista, an Italian lady of Cincinnati, one hundred and one years old, led off in a grand march, and afterwards danced in ten sets. To-night the Italians who date the discovery from the day Columbus landed will have a commemorative ball.

FROM DELAWARE.

Delaware Odd Fellows.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will hold a session to-morrow, and elect the officers of the Grand Lodge.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾@93⅞. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 84½; of 1865, old, 84½; of 1867, 82½; 10-40s, 76½. Railways steady; Erie, 23; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 12½@12¾d.; Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. Estimated sales to-day, 7000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 12—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1869.

With the weekly statement of our banks, which we publish to-day, all hope of an easy money market for the rest of the fall season has vanished, and borrowers must be content with the terms which are now current. There is a very serious loss in deposits to the amount of $920,596, in loans of $507,985, and in legal-tenders of $515,501. The only offset to this in an increase of $87,806 in the specie reserve.

There is no disguising the unfavorable features of this exhibit, which is a correct reflex of the market from day to day, and excuses the extreme caution which has marked the course of the banks. The losses they have sustained during the last two weeks in their deposit lines border on two millions of dollars, leaving out of the estimate previous ones for the last two months or more. Under these circumstances, it is xseless attempting to "bear" the market by qualifying it as easy. Currency is scarce and will probably continue so until the middle of next month, when it may be expected to flow back through the ordinary trade channels from the West and South.

We notice no material change in rates current yesterday. Loans are only moderately active, either for business or speculation.

The Gold market is free from speculative movement, and the premium shows little change. Sales at the opening at 130½, closing at noon at 130¼.

United States securities are quiet, and little disposition is exhibited to invest. Prices are about as quoted yesterday.

The Stock market was excessively dull, and prices, with few exceptions, were lower. State loans were neglected. City sixes were without change, selling at 100⅝ for the new issues, with 97 bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was but little sought after, and sold at 47¾ cash and 48 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 56½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅞; and Catawissa Railroad preferred, which was steady, at 37⅜.

Canal shares were extremely inactive. 34½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. 44 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 59 for West Philadelphia.

SINISTER REPORTS.—Perhaps it would be difficult to point out a more flagrant sign of the times than that afforded by the daily occurrence of the fabrication of news for the purpose of influencing, in one or the other sense, the "funds" and commercial values of this and other countries. Our readers, many of them at least, would be startled if we were to tell them the amount of time, trouble, skill, thought, and money which is lavished on these concoctions:—plans with the most multifarious ramifications are formed, journeys of almost interminable length are undertaken, schemes the most complex and astute are devised to meet every possible contingency, and the whole carried out with an apparent reckless disregard of purse, is done as calmly and as earnestly as if the means were the most justifiable, the object to be secured the most honorable and praiseworthy. Does not this state of things call for a remedy? Is it to be permitted that the prosperity of the public is to be at the beck and bidding of a gang of common conspirators? And yet, where is the remedy to be found? There is a very simple and indisputable fact which will convey at once to any thinking mind the urgent necessity of some such remedy being found; and this necessity is to be found in the answer to the question:—Who are the classes respectively injured and benefited by the existence of a system which is a scandal and an outrage? Self-evidently, these manœuvres must result in injury to the good, the deserving, and the pure—to the gallant officer, the widow, the hard-working, the unknowing in the ways of the Bourse; and their continuance and spread prove equally that they are to the benefit of those who concert and carry them through—to those to whom nothing is sacred provided it will serve their turn; who, regardless of every feeling of humanity, reckless of how their combinations may affect this community, enterprise, family, or individual, see but one point: how far a piece of false intelligence, a political complication, an appalling condagration, the outburst of some decimating disease, a thrilling railway accident with "terrific destruction of material," a shipwreck with all its details of nameless horror, may serve to cause a fall in this peculiar security, or a rise in another to which the former had been a formidable rival. There is unquestionably a great, possibly an insuperable difficulty, in devising means of correction for those or similar classes of inventions.

—*From the Paris Continental Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200	City 6s, New	100⅞	200 sh	Read R.	1s.c. 47¾
$2000	do.	1s.2d.100⅞	100	do.	47¾
$1000	do.	3d.100⅞	200	do.	47¾
$100	do.	100⅞	100	do.	47¾
$200	do.	100⅝	100	do.	47¾

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BOUTWELL ON FINANCIAL HONESTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Boutwell's speech in Philadelphia inculcates two principal lessons: 1. That honesty in dealing with our national finances is the best policy; 2. That it is perfectly easy. There is no way of dodging our obligation to pay the debt, principal and interest, in coin or its equivalent, according to promise, unless we are prepared for straightforward repudiation. Payment in greenbacks is not payment at all; it is giving a promise to pay in exchange for another promise, and imagining that by that easy process the whole score is wiped out. Our bonds call for payment at a certain date; suppose when the fixed times arrive, instead of paying them we hand our creditors greenbacks, which are mere promises to pay, at some future day not specified, bearing no interest and having no intrinsic value? Of course, the moment this scheme is adopted the bonds depreciate in value. But the bonds are the foundation of the entire banking business of the country; they are the securities of the national banks and savings institutions. Whatever lessens their value shakes the credit of the currency which is based upon them, and the greatest sufferers will be the savings banks in which the working classes have deposited their surplus earnings. Moreover, when we come to exchange those bonds for greenbacks we must create an immense overissue of currency, and so depreciate our paper still more. Who will be the principal victims of these disasters? Not the rich, for they will make haste to exchange their bonds and currency for real estate and other species of property; but the poor, whose savings will be lost by the failure of the banks, and upon whom the distress of high prices will fall with unusual severity. Nor is this all. We are now paying to European holders of our securities a much higher interest than they can get at home. If we continue paying off our debt honestly and quickly as we are doing now, there is little doubt that we shall be able to fund a large part of it at four per cent., instead of six, and foreign capitalists as well as our own people will gladly take it at that rate, in view of the certainty of prompt payment of principal and interest. By this means Mr. Boutwell estimates that we can save annually from $18,000,000 to $25,000,000 of interest. Of course, if the Packer and Pendleton policy is to prevail, we cannot hope to carry out any such plan as this; our bonds will be thrown upon our hands as fast as the European holders can get rid of them, and instead of funding at four per cent,, we shall hardly be able to sell them at all. Pennsylvania will consider carefully, we hope, before voting today, whether it is worth while to have Mr. Packer for Governor at an expense to the country of $25,000,000 a year.

Not only is a strict performance of our obligations the cheapest thing we can do, but it is so easy that the wonder is how any honest man should try to escape it. In 1801 our debt amounted to $83,000,000. Our population at that time was about 3,000,000, and the value of property in the country probably did not exceed $1,500,000,000. Yet by 1836 that debt, and the heavy cost of the war of 1812, also, were practically extinguished, only $300,000 remaining due, so that we actually distributed our surplus revenue among the States. Now we have a population of 40,000,000, and $50,000,000,000 worth of property. With a debt of $3,500,000,000 at the close of the late war, we were therefore far less heavily burdened then we had been at the beginning of the century. To express it in figures, in 1801 we owed $1 on every $18 of property; in 1865 we owed $1 on every $14; and considering how enormously the production of wealth has been facilitated within the last fifty years by labor-saving inventions, this is actually a difference in favor of our present situation. In four years we have already reduced the debt to $2,400,000,000, and during the seven months of General Grant's faithful and economical administration the reduction has been no less than $57,000,000. Under the present system of taxation we can pay off $100,000,000 a year; that would extinguish the debt in fourteen years. If we reduce taxes and pay off $50,000,000 a year, we shall wipe out the whole interest-bearing debt in twenty-two years. How, then, can there be any hesitation as to our proper course?

We do not suppose the elections to-day will actually direct the financial policy of the United States. Even the triumph of Packer and Pendleton would not insure the adoption of the greenback heresy to which they have given their influence. But the immediate success or long postponement of the plan for saving $25,000,000 a year by funding part of the debt at 4 per cent. does depend upon the prompt rejection by the American people of every candidate who is not resolute that the good faith of the nation shall be kept inviolate. Mr. Pendleton is a very accomplished gentleman; Mr. Packer is a substantial citizen; but we can't afford to have them for Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania at a cost of $25,000,000 a year.

THE PRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. World.

A New Haven paper observes that the course of the New York *Sun* in attacking President Grant seems to be dictated by sheer spite. Up to the time of Grant's inauguration, it truly says, no paper was more profuse in paneggyric of him than that one. But when it appeared that he was not minded to reciprocate this adulation with the bestowal of an office suitable to Mr. Dana's appreciation of Mr. Dana's services, Mr. Dana's paper turned again and rent him.

Singular to say, the *Sun* does not indignantly deny this charge. Contrariwise, it confesses it, by implication, thus:—

"This we regard as one of the most damaging assaults upon the reputation of General Grant for common sense and ordinary sagacity that we have ever met with. If it be true that he could have had the continued and cordial support of the *Sun* on the simple condition of giving an office to its editor, was he not a fool not to give it? Considering how many offices General Grant has given away to men who deserved nothing, and who have since done nothing but damage his administration and help in breaking down his party; considering how lavish he was in bestowing honors and emoluments on his relations and cronies, it certainly would have been prudent if he had given a little variety to his programme by enlisting an able editor or two in such a way as to make them the hearty defenders of his good acts and the shrewd apologists of his inevitable blunders."

That is to say, if it is to the immediate interest of Grant to secure the silence of the press by bribing editors, is he not a "fool" unless he does it? The serene unconsciousness of any distinction between right and wrong which such a declaration as this implies is of a piece, to be sure, with the conduct for which it is put forward as an excuse, but it is nevertheless shameful for any American journalist to feel and disgraceful for him to avow.

In effect, Mr. Dana says to Mr. Grant:—"I am a public watch dog; you might have kept me quiet with a slice of beef, but you have chosen to refuse it to me, and now you shall feel my fangs." Even President Grant has not sunk so low as not to be able to despise attacks which are instigated by so sordid a motive as this, even though they go the length of charging him with corrupt complicity in the designs of a knot of gold gamblers. When a trader in reputations confesses that the failure of an attempt to levy black mail moves him to blacken reputations, the object of his ribald spite can very well afford to laugh at him.

But public mischief may, nevertheless, be wrought by such avowals as this. In the first place, they lead people to suspect the sincerity of many attacks upon the administration which are dictated by a sense of public duty, and not by the private spite which animates such assaults as those of Mr. Dana. Here, supporters of the administration may reasonably say, is one newspaper which considers the President a "fool" for refusing to buy its approbation, and thereupon gives him gratis its abuse. May we not suppose that the same feeling is at the bottom of other criticisms, the authors of which are yet too shrewd to betray the grounds of their hostility as Mr. Dana has betrayed his?

For ourselves, and for the whole decent portion of the American press, we disclaim participation in such sentiments as these of the *Sun*. It is too obvious to need more than mere statement that it is essential to the value of newspaper criticism that it should be entirely disinterested. The men who administer it must be entirely beyond either the open bribe of money or the scarcely less open bribe of office. If they do not write solely in the interest of their client, the public, their strictures are not worth a straw. If they praise officials because they hope to get office from them, and attack them when they have failed to get office from them; or if they pander to the baser portion of the people with reckless abuse, and make of what should be a public guide merely a catch-penny private adventure, they not only render their own remarks worthless, and their own characters contemptible, but they bring into disrepute the press of which they form a part.

It is to fix this disrepute where it belongs that we take this notice of Mr. Dana and his paper. We believe that there is no other journalist of any standing in the country who would be or who would avow himself to be influenced by such motives as he has taken for granted that all journalists are influenced by. The conduct of a man at the head of a metropolitan newspaper who permits his public utterances to be dictated by his private grudges can only be characterized as rascally. And a journalist who assumes that such grudges are a common motive of action to all his brethren is guilty, in addition, of a flagrant insult to the honorable members of his profession.

THOSE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Thirty Spanish gunboats are being built in this city, or in the neighborhood, for some object which up to the present time it is difficult to determine. The Peruvian government believed that Spain had hostile intentions towards the Peruvian nation; but this idea being ridiculed by Serrano's agents here, we let it pass. Chili may also be regarded safe. It is hardly possible that the proud Dons will again attempt the undertaking of reconstructing the Dominican republic, and as for this warlike fleet being intended for operations against the Ever Faithful Isle, it is sheer nonsense; for have we not been informed, time and time again by good and reliable authority—Spanish, of course—that the Cuban revolution is a mere nothing; that the insurgents have no government, no money, no men in arms, no seaports, in fact, that they have nothing that can entitle them to recognition? To be sure, Spain has sent troops to Cuba; but then it must be borne in mind that the Spanish treasury is full, the people are proud and warlike and ambitious for display, and perhaps the forces that have been or are being sent from Cadiz are only intended for exhibition and to impress upon the youthful republic of the United States what it might expect if it should dare to recognize the insurgents What if four Governments have already looked with favor and sympathized with the Rebels? They are only republics. But that Spain is not pleased with their action is evident from the fact that she has set her foot down and declared that no further recognition will be permitted. In face of all this would it not be madness for the United States to recognize the patriots? Can anything more forcibly be asserted in vindication of non-intervention on our part? Has not Spain a standing army, a great navy, immense resources, and powerful allies? Has she not a fleet of gunboats building here which, in the event of their getting to sea and having no Cuban ports to guard, might, if the United States Government was so reckless as to recognize Cuba, blockade our harbors and destroy our commerce? What if Spain did shelter the Sumter and the Alabama before her Government recognized the belligerent rights of the slaveholders' Rebellion? Had she not a perfect right to do so, for is she not strong, and was she not at one time mistress of the seas? Things have taken a more serious turn than the people think. Without a standing army, what could we do against Spain? These are thoughts which are worthy of consideration, serious or otherwise. Is the republic of the West, then, in danger? or what does the threat of Spain and Spanish journalists amount to? Simply this—idle bombast, and nothing more. Why, the United States would, if Spain became presumptuous, think no more of chastising her than a schoolmaster, with his birchen rod, would hesitate to flog an ill-behaved boy. Let these blustering, bombastic Spaniards cease this nonsense, and speak of the situation as it presents itself as thoughtful and sensible men.

A. J.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever may be the result of the Senatorial contest in Tennessee, its termination must afford relief to the adherents of Andrew Johnson. Even the fecundity of Southern editors, in large-mouthed political diatribes, has failed to supply the necessary adulation, and his supporters fall back on the pet phrases of the candidate himself. To read their fulsome expressions is to recall the oratory that was belched forth while swinging around the circle. "The Constitution is at stake! It must be preserved, protected, and defended," shrieks a Nashville newspaper. "Such decision of character, such determination, such grasp of mind," and, it might have added, such obstinate and futile vetoes, arouse the editorial enthusiasm. He is pronounced "capable of meeting Senators in debate with stern logic and overpowering fact," such as, we suppose, his having held various offices in the gift of his countrymen; and of "arousing the country to the dangers by which it is imperilled," as we remember, by putting the Stars and Stripes under his personal protection. "Who can so quickly catch the public ear?"—we give it up, unless perhaps Daniel Pratt, the great American traveller. The resolves of the Tennessee State Convention are quoted, that "in the discharge of his great functions as President of the United States * * * he rendered his name illustrious," an opinion rather the reverse of the popular verdict. But a Macon newspaper qualifies its praise of "that honest and incorruptible statesman," by admitting that "infirmities of temper" may be ascribed to A. J. *Infirmities* is a somewhat limited though euphonious word: it is not, however, a new expression. Even Timothy had "often infirmities" for which Paul prescribed, and in one form or another they are incidental to humanity. But the "infirmities" of A. J. are multifarious; and we should like to have a Tennessee classification of them, that we might see what are deemed venial in that latitude and what serious. It is just possible that what A. J. calls mere "infirmities" make him in the minds of most men an almost intolerable nuisance.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Felix Holt," the third volume of Harper's Library Edition of George Eliot's novels. "Felix Holt" is less popular than most of the other writings of this author, but it is a work of remarkable power, and the characters are drawn with all the subtle skill for which she is celebrated.

The same house sends us Harper & Brothers' paper edition of Thackeray's "Pendennis," with reproductions of the author's illustrations. These are not always up to a high art standard, but they are very characteristic, and it is very certain that no one has illustrated Thackeray's writings as well as he did himself.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Catharine," a story that Thackeray contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* about thirty years ago, under the *nom de plume* of Ikey Solomons, Jun., with a view of bringing into discredit works of Bulwer, Ainsworth, and Reynolds, that made highwaymen and burglars the heroes of romantic exploits, thus enlisting for them a sympathy and admiration that could not fail to have an injurious effect. The incidents of the story are founded upon a peculiarly revolting murder that was actually committed in the year 1726, and it is anything but pleasant reading.

The same house sends us "Too Bright to Last," a very well-written and interesting novel of English life, published, like the above, by Fields, Osgood & Co.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received four volumes of the "Lake Shore Series," by Oliver Optic. Published by Lee & Shepard. These include "Switch Off;" "On Time;" "Through by Daylight," and "Lightning Express," all of which have attracted much attention while being published serially in *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine*. The four volumes are put up in a neat paper box.

—The American Sunday School Union send us "Norah's Life at Derncleugh," a religious story for children.

—From D. Van Nostrand, New York, we have received the August, September, and October numbers of *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*. This publication is edited by Alex. L. Holley, Esq., an engineer of reputation, and its contents are judiciously selected from the best American and foreign engineering serials. The magazine presents a great variety of subjects in each number, embracing the whole field of practical and scientific engineering; and it presents in a moderate compass a large amount of information that would be wholly out of the reach of the majority of those who are interested in such matters. The magazine has not yet completed its first volume, but it has already taken its place as a first-class publication that no engineer who wished to be posted with regard to the progress of his profession should be without.

—*The Gardener's Monthly* for October, published by Brinckloe & Marot, No. 23 South Sixth street, contains a number of interesting articles on horticultural subjects.

—The October number of the *Journal of the Gynæological Society of Boston* presents a report of the proceedings of the society, and several valuable treatises on the diseases of women which are of interest to the medical fraternity.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A BINDER.

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This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Rar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Ula., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID C. FULTON, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of DAVID C. FULTON, deceased (formerly of Little Rock, Arkansas), having been granted to the PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them at the office of said company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
10 7 thstu 6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY SAILER, by her next friend, vs. OSCAR SAILER.
December Term, 1868, No. 59; March Term, 1869, No. 74; June Term, 1869, No. 50. In Divorce. To OSCAR SAILER, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed, returnable on SATURDAY, October 16, 1869, at 11 A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence. I. R. FLETCHER,
10 7 thstu4t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES PAGE, Esq., administrator of the estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PAGE, Esq., No. 272 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 2 stuth 4t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	135,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,235·25 Cost, $1,092,604·25.	
	Real Estate	25,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	332,496·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,812·0
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,207·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,009.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$126,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. K. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $518,279·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets..... $2,350,804
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 909 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $280,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London..... 105 | To London..... 46
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$33
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27§ H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, October 14, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
R. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 8§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDA

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About 9 o'clock on Sunday night an attempt was made to feloniously enter the dwelling No. 321 S. Twenty-first street. The burglars were frightened off.

—Frank Dunbar, aged seven years, residing at 2429 Nandain street, was kicked in the face yesterday morning by a horse, causing the loss of his left eye. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Some of the rivets being blown out of the head of a boiler at Heft & Ogle's mill, Roxborough, yesterday, three of the workmen in the employ of Matthews & Moore were scalded, but not seriously.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Edward Muldoon, 8 years of age, was run over by a train of cars on Washington avenue, below Thirteenth street, and had his right arm so badly lacerated that amputation was necessary.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Catharine Fredericks, aged fifty-five years, was run over by a freight car at Willow street wharf, Delaware, and so badly injured that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Edward Hughes, aged 27 years, which was found floating in the Delaware at Dickerson street wharf. The deceased resided back of No. 1607 S. Front street.

—A meeting of the Republican Invincibles and their friends was held last night in the headquarters of the club, in the old Mercantile Library building, at Fifth and Library streets, Alexander P. Colesberry, President of the Club, presiding. In taking the chair he delivered an address in defense, and in eulogy of the club, and upon the issues of the day. Addresses were also made by George Budd, Jr., and others.

—Yesterday afternoon, Daniel M. Young, three years old, was run over and killed by a passenger car at Second and Reed streets. The child was crossing the street a few steps from his home, and the driver was unable to stop the car in time to prevent the sad accident. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest on the body on Wednesday morning. Matthew Ewing, the conductor of the car, and John F. Hickman, the driver, were arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Kerr, the conductor was discharged and the driver held to answer.

—The Board of Guardians of the Poor held their stated meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House for the week ending Saturday, October 9, at 3068; same time last year, 3052. Increase, 16.

Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 148; meals, 490. Total number of males in the house, 1895; females, 1673. Total number of males and females in the insane department, less assistants, 721. The Steward reported the house receipts at $37. The Out-door Agent reported collections for support-cases amounting to $1334·15.

The Board of Visitors made their monthly report, showing the following expenditures:—Incidentals, $9; shoes, $5·25; medicines, $125·19; groceries, $1119·25. Total expenditures, $1262·05.

Whole number receiving out-door relief:—Americans, 605; foreigners, 969; children, 1536. Total, 3110.

The committee appointed to advertise for the supplying of firewood for the use of the house the coming season reported that they had attended to the duties assigned them, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the contract for supplying one hundred cords of wood be and is hereby awarded to Paul J. Field at $6·39 per cord, he being the lowest bidder, upon his furnishing the proper security for fulfilling the same.

The storekeeper reported that, since previous report, he had received 73 lumps forfeited butter, the net weight of which was 683½ pounds.

On motion of Mr. Vance, the election of outdoor apothecaries was deferred until next meeting. The steward's requisitions were then read and approved. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130½.

—The Erie Railroad is in running order again.

—The Mississippi State Fair will not open until Tuesday, November 16.

—Bullion shipment from Virginia City, during the last week, amounted to $250,000.

—Admiral Farragut is still at Chicago, though out of danger, and rapidly recovering from his illness.

—"Dexter" trotted a half mile in one minute and eight seconds, on the Prospect Park Course, on Saturday.

—A man named William Birmingham fell from a fourth-story window and was killed, in Utica, N. Y., yesterday.

—The Atlantic vs. Athletic game, in New York yesterday, resulted in favor of the former. The score stood 20 to 11.

—Ex-President Millard Fillmore made a speech at Louisville, yesterday, before a lot of sight-seers attending the opening of the Southern Commercial Convention.

—Yesterday was the first anniversary of the commencement of the Cuban war for independence. The day was celebrated at New York, Baltimore, and elsewhere appropriately.

—A man named Fox tried to kill the conductor of a railroad train from Little Rock, Ark., to Memphis. The conductor, in self-defense, slew Fox and surrendered himself, but was acquitted.

—A flatboat crossing the river St. Lawrence from Point Chateau to Point d'Or, on Sunday, capsized, and of twenty men and a like number of horses in her, fifteen men and all of the quadrupeds were drowned.

—The volunteers of Montreal and Toronto were called out suddenly on Sunday night last, probably to test their efficiency, and by way of practice. All Canada, however, has been scared by the manœuvre and attribute it to an anticipation of a Fenian raid.

—The latest rumor in New York is to the effect that James Fisk, Jr., has made a large show on other people's money, and that in less than a month, when his liabilities fall due, and he will be unable to meet them, iron doors will close upon him for a while.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon went to Compeigne yesterday.

—Amnesty meetings are being held in different parts of Ireland.

—At Saragossa, fighting between the government troops and the insurgents was being kept up.

—Despatches from Europe say first that the rebellion in Spain is being crushed, and again that it is gaining ground.

—Two insurgent leaders, Cabacillo and Carbajal, were captured, taken to Ibi, and shot. Aragon is reported as quiet, and order is said to have been restored in Saragossa.

THE HORNET.

A Clear Protest from Commander Higgins.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 11.—The case of the Cuba was opened this morning by Mr. G. P. Lowry, of New York, who appeared, with Colonel George Davis, late Attorney-General of the Confederate States, and Judge O. R. Mears, of this city, for the Republic of Cuba, by reading the commission of Commodore Higgins, as an officer of the Cuban navy, and also a formal protest by him against the exercise of jurisdiction by civil courts over his ship, she being a public ship of war of a recognized nation. After stating the character of the vessel, Commodore Higgins solemnly protests, in the name and for the honor of Cuba, against any detention or interference with his ship. The conclusion of the protest is as follows:—

"And now, having, for the dignity and honor of the Republic of Cuba, made protest against the exercise of a jurisdiction over public ships unknown among the nations, and being willing and desirous to have the truth known to all nations and persons, and particularly the citizens of the United States, do declare that it is untrue that the said vessel has, in any of her preparations, offended against the neutrality laws of the United States of America, in the manner charged, or in any other manner, and I aver that the said vessel is now in the same condition in every respect as when she was purchased from the Government of the United States, in the month of June, 1869, except a few immaterial alterations not relating to her character or use as a war vessel; and except, further, that the said vessel, since the said purchase, and while out of the limits of the United States, and more than twenty days after the departure therefrom, and after we had entered a British port, and had been there seized by the public authorities, examined and discharged, and had cleared therefrom, and then, and not till then, was she sold and delivered to the Republic of Cuba, and was fitted out and armed upon the high seas, and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and all other nations; that all the proceedings aforesaid, so far from being in disregard of the right and dignity of the United States, were conducted in a careful and true respect therefor, and under the sanction of well-established principles of public laws

"(Signed) EDWARD HIGGINS,
"Commodore of the Cuban Navy.
"Commander of the Cuban steamship *Cuba*."

In order to allow the Government time to produce witnesses, United States Commissioner Rutherford continued the case till Saturday next at half past 10 o'clock.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

Arrest of a Lady for Wearing the Unmentionables.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Mrs. Mary Dr. Walker is leaving behind "footprints on the sands of time" which others, in attempting to follow, very generally find it a hard road to travel. Walker has started a desire on the part of the angelical portion of humanity to don breeches, and this is a forbidden fruit in the great Western metropolis. Strong-minded females, very foolishly, are not content with gazing at pantaloons in the distance, nor does a closer relation in the way of sewing on buttons satisfy their proverbial curiosity. They must wear to know them. Walker has much to answer for in fanning the flame into direct disobedience of the laws that be. But women will be women, and men, too, if the police would only let them alone. Last night one of these forbidden-fruit ladies, clad in an elegant male costume, was detected, on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, escorting homeward a couple of females properly costumed. She was arrested by officer Kelly, who conveyed her to Third Street Station House. Here she wept piteously, and begged for freedom. She said her name was Agnes Miller, that she was the mother of three children and the wife of a respectable mechanic, and that she put on the male habit "only for a joke."

The hard-hearted blue-coats would not hear of such disposition of a case promising so much scandal in the Police Court, and, with their peculiarly gentle and persuasive arts, prevailed upon Agnes to accept a room for the night at the expense of the city. Thus it came about that through a foolish freak, a mere gratification of curiosity as to the pleasure derived from wearing breeches, a respectable woman was made to taste the dregs of incarceration in a loathsome station-house. Mrs. Miller did not appear in court this morning, Judge Straub having ordered that the case be stricken from the docket on the ground that there was no law to prevent women from wearing men's apparel.

The officer who arrested happened to be in the rigidly exacting mood in which policemen occasionally find themselves, and had not discrimination or judgment enough to discover that the woman was guilty of no misconduct in the sense of disturbing the peace or violently fracturing any law. He was about as wise as one of "Dogberry's" constables. When the half-witted Mrs. Dr. Walker paraded the streets in male attire, followed by a crowd of dirty-faced newsboys and well-dressed loafers, none of "Mr. Dogberry's" constables interfered.

The German Religious Drama of the Middle Ages.

The London *Athenæum*, in a notice of a work on the above subject just published, gives the following interesting *resume*:—The miracle plays of Germany are not so scandalous as those French productions which seem, with pious intentions, to outdo the most wilful blasphemy; but instances are given us in this book of a kind of composition which can hardly have been edifying. In one of the Easter plays, for instance, St. Peter and St. John, before running to the sepulchre, made a bet as to which will be first there. In a similar piece, the merchant who sells the spices and ointments to the women is a comic character, and his servant is of the type of Figaro. Again, when the wise men come from the East, their arrival is announced to Herod by the court fool of the period. These are, perhaps, the grossest cases of what we may call intentional levity that are quoted by Herr Reidt. We do not mean that the writers of such pieces had any design of burlesquing the Scriptures; but it is clear they meant to raise a laugh, and that was all they cared for. Other passages, no doubt, are to be found which seem questionable to our taste, and perhaps verge on profanity. Yet they are to be ascribed more to the general tone of the age than to any wilful attempt at buffoonery; and the anachronisms, errors, and incongruities which abound show that culture was decidedly on a low level.

The origin of the religious drama, according to Herr Reidt, is to be found in the old German mummeries which were left over from heathenism. Christian teachers found it impossible to extirpate these practices, and resolved therefore to utilize them. The Church was made the stage for the new drama, and at first there was no action or change of scenery, but a simple dialogue chanted from the seats of the choir. A manuscript of the twelfth century seems to mark the transition from recitation to action. At the beginning of the piece the prophets of the Old Testament and the chorus sing alternate strophes and antistrophes without any action; then follows a dialogue between the angel and the women at the sepulchre, and this is in prose, with duly prescribed movements. In the fourteenth century we hear of scenic effects being used in the churches, though the first attempts were rude. Thus, the star which guided the wise men to Bethlehem was drawn across the church upon a line. We have come to a much more advanced stage of dramatic presentation when the fate of Judas is symbolized by a black bird entering into his mouth at the Last Supper, and when he is hanged on the stage by Beelzebub himself. The black bird means Satan entering into him, as described in two at least of the Gospel narratives. The actor who took the part of Judas had to put some animal's entrails inside the breast of his clothes, together with the black bird. Then when he was hung his clothes were torn open by the Devil, out fell the entrails and the bird flew away. The Devil also appeared on the stage after the Massacre of the Innocents, and dragged off Herod, who had fallen down dead from the effects of being eaten by worms. No doubt this scene was in Mr. Longfellow's mind when he wrote "The Golden Legend." Again, in a piece which seems of later date, a tribe of devils bring Lucifer, their prince, on the stage, and put him in an empty cask, where he complains bitterly of the number of souls that have been rescued from his clutches. He sends out all his underlings to catch souls: but they have no sooner gone than he is bored at being alone, and shouts to call them back. As they do not hear him, he calls louder and louder, till he gets a headache; and then comes his favorite servant Satan empty-handed, saying he had almost caught a usurer when his master's shouts disturbed him. Thereupon Lucifer tells the devils to go to Lubeck, there are plenty of people there who are quite ready for hell. In course of time Satan returns with a priest, and at first Lucifer's joy knows no bounds. But when the priest begins to argue with Satan, Lucifer changes his key, and says at last, "Let the priest go, we can't stand him; if he once gets into hell we shall have to leave it."

It is perhaps safe to assume, without a minute inspection of the various pieces, that the broad comic element was introduced into the religious drama with the German language. The early plays were written in Latin, which could not be understood by those hearers for whom these jokes and sarcasms were especially intended. At the same time, it can hardly be said that the Latin plays were composed by authors of any great learning. We find them adhering to the letter of the Bible with a closeness which rather injures its spirit. Thus, when Mary Magdalene meets our Lord in the garden, she addresses him as "Rabbi, that is to say, Master." Again, in a play on the Nativity, in the opening of which we have a disputation between St. Augustine and the High Priest of the Jews, accompanied with violent laughter on the part of the latter, the flight into Egypt gives rise to some very strange incidents. The King of Egypt comes on the stage singing a song in praise of love and the spring. Just then, Joseph and Mary appear with the child Jesus, and at once all the statues of the Egyptian gods fall to the ground. The priests endeavor, without success, to put them up again, calling upon the gods themselves, especially Jupiter, Neptune, Venus and Vesta, to protect their images. Of course, it never occurred to the author that these gods were Roman, and that the Egyptian worship was of a very different character. It was enough for him that the nation was heathen; and as that was beyond all doubt, the identity of the gods was wholly immaterial. Another piece of apparently much the same date and very similar characteristics, has for its subject the coming of Antichrist. The various kings who are represented as ruling at the same time are the King of Jerusalem, the Emperor, the German and Frankish kings, the Greek Emperor, the King of Babylon, and the King of the Heathen. The Jewish Synagogue and the Christian Church are also characters in the play. We hear at the beginning of the third act that all Christian kings have become subject to the Emperor. The King of Babylon is so enraged at this that he declares war on the King of Jerusalem, and the latter appeals for help to the Emperor as the protector of the Church. The Emperor at once marches against the King of Babylon, and defeats him in single combat. This pleasing intermixture of ancient and mediæval personages is not, perhaps, so remarkable as the confusion of heathen gods, but it speaks of an age which was cheerfully indifferent to historical accuracy.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6·08 | MOON SETS.....11·27
SUN SETS.....5·25 | HIGH WATER.....7·23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Dublin....Antwerp....New York.....Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia....New York....Hamburg.....Oct. 12
China.....New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 12
Manhattan.....New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 13
Tarifa.....New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 14
Main.....New York....Bremen.....Oct. 14
C. of Washington New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 16
Britannia.....New York....Glasgow.....Oct. 16
Lafayette.....New York....Havre.....Oct. 16
England.....New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 16
Etna.....New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 19
Atalanta.....New York....London.....Oct. 23
City of Antwerp.New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 23
C. of Brussels...New York....Liverpool.....Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata.....Philada.....New Orleans.....Oct. 14
J. W. Everman...Philada.....Charleston.....Oct. 14
Morro Castle....New York....Havana.....Oct. 14
Wyoming.....Philada.....Savannah.....Oct. 16
C. of Mexico.....New York....Vera Cruz.....Oct. 16
Merrimack.....New York....Rio Janeiro.....Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, Biddeford, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque Leonidas, Gates, 44 days from Greenock, with railroad iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Br. Cairo, Vance, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr E. S. Conant, ——, 7 days from Rockport, Me., with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Ella Hay, Hay, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, 7 days from Salem, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Mary E. Amelen, Lavender, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr E. M. Wright, Freeman, 8 days from Bath, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Anna Leland, Burnett, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr H. R. Carlisle, Potter, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 12.—Sixteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—

George Hobson, with lumber to D. Trump.

G. W. Lauman, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

A. Cahill and Revenue, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Annie Milton, Gen. Siegle, and Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Lebanon Transportation Co., with coal, for Wilmington.

Annie Blymire, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Harry Craig, with lumber, for Chester.

Clipper, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.

Sylvan Stream and Renova, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co.

Charlie and Carrie, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.

Ellie, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Coal and Transportation Co. No. 114, with coal, for Chesapeake.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 11.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 11.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

James McMahon; Nightingale; Otranto; Clinton; Osprey; E. B. Timmons; Hope; San Jacinto; and Chard, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 12.—The barges Sarah Ann, with coal, for Fort McHenry, and J. J. Wolcott, with phosphate, for Baltimore, left last evening.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 11.—Passed out, ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; barque Village Belle, from do. for Londonderry; brig Ida M. Comery, for Matanzas; barque Abbie Thomas, for Antwerp; barque Kate Sanclon, for United Kingdom; brig Ambrose Light, from Philadelphia for Malaga; and brig Sea Breeze, for the West Indies. Passed in, barque Solideo Gloria, from Rotterdam.

The brig Tubal Cain returned to Philadelphia, leaking six inches per hour.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, hence, at Shields 29th ult. via Antwerp.

Ship Virginia, Sulis (or Campbell), hence, at Liverpool 29th ult.

Ship Alfred, Burt, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Ormshead 7 P. M. 28th ult.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, is up at New Orleans for Havre.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 10th instant.

Barque J. H. McLaren, Corning, hence, at Shields via Antwerp.

Barque Rila Moore, Marsters, cleared at London 30th ult. for Philadelphia before reported cleared on the 7th.

Barque Frank Lovett, Cann, hence for Rotterdam, was off Isle of Wight 29th ult.

Bergue John Bright, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Barque Robert Porter, Eaton, hence for Alaska, was repairing at Rio Janeiro 11th ult.

Barque Kedar, of Philadelphia, from Pensacola for Havre (so reported), was spoken 7th inst. lat. 31 10, long. 79 00.

Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, hence, at Stettin 22d ult.

Barque Pauline Kroger, hence, at Stettin 22d ult.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, Gay, hence, at Quebec 5th inst.

Brig Anna F. Safford, Powell, for Philadelphia sailed from Richmond 9th inst.

Schrs A. T. Cobb, Springer; Zeela, Crowell; John Frince, Nickerson, and Aleppa, Munson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schr H. Dorrington, Paters, for Philadelphia, sailed from Edgartown 6th inst.

Schrs C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, from Providence, and Hattie Howe, Howes, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, sailed from Newburyport 8th inst. for Rockport, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Ann S. Cannon, Cobb; Pathway, Haley; Wave Crest, Davis; H. Brooke, Lore; and A. Woolley, King, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs Salmon, Washburn, hence for Taunton, and Geo. Nevinger, Smith, from New Haven for Georgetown, D. C., passed Hell Gate 10th inst.

Schr Boston, Stevens, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Gray, Lake, from Georgetown, D. C., at New York 10th inst.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready made or made to order

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction antced.

9 2 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND Drawing Materials

Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED

NEAPOLITAN ICES,

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid

ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES

Are kept constantly on hand.

F. J. ALLEGRETTI, No. 1324 WALNUT Street.

5 1§

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1329, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but

M. P. GARDE,

9 24 ftu 26* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the hortest notice. 3§

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

C. J. DOUGHERTY, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of

Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.

CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from 75 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,
WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

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FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
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Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.

D. DE VIVO, Business Manager; H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 12, ONLY TIME ERA DIAVOLO.

Miss ROSE HERSEE.....as.....ZERLINA

And a powerful cast.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13. First time of Auber's Comic Opera, THE BLACK DOMINO.

The cast will include nearly the entire Company, and will be presented with the same care and attention to the *mise en scene* which have characterized the production of all the Operas.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, GRAND GALA NIGHT, BENEFIT OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.

SATURDAY—MARTHA. LAST GRAND MATINEE.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS!

ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE.

A REPUTATION FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

THE MAMMOTH PAVILION CROWDED. UPWARDS OF 20,000 PATRONS.

During the past week, have witnessed their Superb Diversified Performances.

A PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE, Embracing all that is Novel, Interesting, Thrilling, and Sensational.

SECOND WEEK. COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, NEW ATTRACTIONS. CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.

First appearance of Mr. CHARLES SHERWOOD, the original Peter Jenkins, whose interpretation of this ludicrous character has been justly termed the INCARNATION OF COMEDY.

All of the Famous Riders, Acrobats, Gymnasts, etc. THE INFANT WONDER, THE GEM OF THE CIRCLE, MASTER HARRY CONRAD,

The Youngest Clown ever seen, whose acrobatic performance and mimicry created the greatest delight and enthusiasm.

THE GREAT CLOWNS, SAM. LONG and FRANK WHITTAKER.

MR. PIERCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them with raw meat in the presence of the audience.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!! A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON, At 2½ o'clock. A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 7¾ o'clock. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. Children under ten years, 25 cents.

REFORMATION JUBILEE AND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7½ o'clock.

Inaugurating the Great Fair in aid of the ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN. See Special Notice column.

Mayor DANIEL M. FOX will preside.

Grand Chorus of 300 voices. Orchestra, 40 performers. The Young Maennerchor. A Brass Band of 16 Instruments. 50 Orphan Children from the Home. 300 Children of the Sunday Schools.

Prof. L. ENGELKE.....Conductor.

Grand Festival Ode, employing in its *finale* nearly 300 voices.

Admission—Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, $1·50; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

Reserved Seats at BONER'S, 1102 Chesnut street, on and after Monday, October 11th. 10 7 thstu3§

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 12, MR. EDWIN BOOTH

In Bulwer's beautiful Play, in five acts, of THE LADY OF LYONS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE.....EDWIN BOOTH

WEDNESDAY—RICHARD III.

THURSDAY—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.

THE STRANGER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.

SATURDAY—BOOTH MATINEE.

THE STRANGER AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

HOME. HOME. HOME.

The new Comedy by "ROBERTSON," author of "OURS," "CASTE," "SCHOOL," "PLAY," ETC.

HOME, EVERY NIGHT,

To conclude with a Farce.

Seats secured six days in advance.

Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8. 10 11 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.

LAST NIGHTS OF FORMOSA.

MONDAY AND DURING

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

There are few persons outside of the navy who have any idea of the spirit of old fogyism—we can find no other term that will express exactly what we mean—that to a very great extent governs that branch of the military service. The navy is in a great measure cut off from the ordinary influences of American society, its officers are thrown a great deal among foreigners, and without in the slightest degree imputing a want of patriotism to the navy, we have no hesitation in saying that it is too much under the influence of foreign ideas for its own good. The cadet at the Naval Academy, from his first entrance into that institution, is instilled with notions of his own importance, and is encouraged to cultivate those accomplishments that will fit him to shine in the gay society that he will meet in foreign ports. We have nothing to find fault with in this, for it is a matter of great importance that the naval officers who represent us abroad should be polished gentlemen, but we do complain that what ought to be the essentials of a naval education are sacrificed to superficial accomplishments. It is a notorious fact that the Naval Academy is far inferior to West Point as an educational institution, and as a natural consequence of the system of training that the midshipmen undergo, the navy is less liberal in its ideas than the army, less progressive, and less disposed to admit any innovation on the old way of doing things. Every improvement that has been made in the navy has met with the bitterest opposition. Steam is considered a nuisance even now by a large number of the older officers, and even the absolute necessity of putting down the Rebellion by every possible means could not reconcile them to the monitors and iron-clads. This same spirit has been manifested towards the staff officers, who are often treated as if they were an inferior order of beings. The surgeons of the navy have been contending for the past thirty years for such a recognition as is accorded to their brethren in the army, without being able to obtain what they ask for, and the engineers are only endured as necessary evils, like their greasy, noisy machines, that have done away with the good old race of sailors who could handle a ship under canvas in any kind of weather.

The case of Surgeon Green of the Nipsic is a case in point that has elicited but one opinion from the newspapers of the country, with the exception of the Washington *Chronicle*, which has apparently constituted itself the organ of Admiral Porter and the Navy Department. Surgeon Green was court-martialed and sentenced to a degrading punishment because he declined to take a man's name off the sick list when ordered to do so by his commanding officer. Secretary Robeson, with an appreciation of the great injustice of this sentence and of the merits of the case, remitted the major part of the penalties imposed by the court and let off the offending surgeon with a reprimand. The *Chronicle* looks upon this as a most magnaimous act on the part of the Secretary, and as if it left the surgeon and the corps that he represents no grounds whatever for complaint.

We do not intend to dispute the authority of the commanding officer to order all the sick men in his ship on duty if he thinks it necessary to do so, and indeed there may be times when the commander would be perfectly justified in such an act. But where from a mere whim he endeavors to supersede the surgeon, it is nothing more than brutal tyranny. The commander of the Nipsic would not take the responsibility of ordering the seaman in question to go to work, but he ordered the surgeon to take him off the sick list, and thus to vitiate the record, and to declare him a well man. There does not appear to be any two sides to such a question as this, and although a court-martial may declare the surgeon guilty, such a sentence cannot degrade him in the eyes of just men, and it is impossible that it should be conducive to good discipline. The New York *Tribune*, in commenting upon the sentence of Mr. Green, tersely says, "Supposing it to be in strict accordance with quarter-deck law, there must be some better, and there cannot well be a meaner, way for a gentleman to earn his living than by serving as a surgeon in the navy of the United States."

The result of a policy of which this case is but an example is, that it is almost impossible to get competent men to enter the medical corps of the navy. The standard of fitness is high, as it ought to be, and gentlemen who are competent to pass the required examination do not care to submit to such indignities as will certainly be offered merely for the sake of a very moderate salary and the privilege of wearing the uniform of the naval service.

The *Chronicle* makes some reference to discreditable articles that have appeared in certain Philadelphia papers, and deprecates the washing of dirty naval linen in public. A portion of this we suppose is intended for The Evening Telegraph, and we are forced to admit that the articles on this subject that have appeared in our columns are discreditable, not to us, certainly, but to the Navy Department and the men who control its policy. There are certain evils existing in the management of the naval service, and although it may be very disagreeable to officers high in authority to have them ventilated, yet such a course is necessary, and the navy will never be what it ought to be until these things are exposed and held up to scorn and ridicule by the independent press of the country.

We contend that, in the case under consideration, the sentence was unjust, and that the real culprit in the case was the commander of the vessel, and not the surgeon. Such a sentence can have no other effect than to drive competent medical men out of the navy, and to put in their place those who will have no will or opinion of their own, but who will be ready to carry out the orders of the commanding officer, no matter how unjust or improper they may be. That such a consummation is desired by many of the line officers we do not doubt, but that it would not benefit the navy is very certain.

GREELEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Horace Greeley's letter of acceptance, which we published yesterday, is a characteristic document. He takes the nomination for an office which he plainly, and no doubt truly, says he does not want. His partisan friends of the Empire State have followed their usual system in thrusting upon him an undesirable honor, despite the care they usually display in withholding desirable rewards. As a candidate for United States Senator he was contemptuously rejected, but the State Comptrollership has been ruthlessly forced upon him, and his worst enemies can scarcely wish him a more undesirable fate than that which would be involved in his election and subsequent attempt to conscientiously discharge the duties of the position. It would be decidedly worse than transferring him from the editorial rooms of the *Tribune* office to the cashier's desk of that establishment; and looking at the matter from this standpoint, the best thing the Democracy can do is to turn in with a hearty good will and give him an earnest support. The candidacy being accepted as part of Greeley's preordained martyrdom, and for reasons similar to those which prompt him to stand at the polls, as he tells us he usually does, to distribute tickets, Tammany Hall and Mozart, Belmontonians and Tweedites, cannot do a better thing for their organization than to make this martyrdom complete by duly installing their great editorial antagonist as the presiding genius of the facts and figures which record the swindles perpetrated upon the taxpayers of the Empire State by the New York legislators and officials.

Independent of the patriotic feeling which induces Greeley to yield to the request of his political friends on general principles, he is deeply moved by a desire to strengthen the New York State constitutional amendment securing impartial suffrage. He earnestly calls upon the Republicans who are dissatisfied with the distribution of the national patronage, and even upon those who are unwilling to support himself, to at least vote for an extension of the right of suffrage to the impecunious citizens of African descent who do not now enjoy the blessed privilege of swelling the contents of the New York ballot-boxes, and he warns the Democracy that, in view of the action of their Southern brethren in nominating negro candidates, their line of battle as advocates of a white man's government is irretrievably broken.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Two of the parties accused of complicity in the attempt to assassinate Revenue Detective Brooks, figured in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, through their counsel, Messrs. Mann and Cassidy. The employment of these adroit criminal lawyers indicates that a desperate defense is to be made, and that no pains will be spared to discover a loop-hole of escape for Hugh Marra and James Dougherty. In the proceedings yesterday, they sought a preliminary hearing, so that they could learn the character of the evidence in the possession of the Commonwealth, and, if possible, secure a reduction of bail. As their clients, however, were subjected to the imputation of being fugitives from justice, who had fled beyond the boundaries of the State, and could only be brought back upon a requisition based on an indictment previously found, the modest proposition of Mann and Cassidy that they should enjoy all the rights extended to ordinary criminals, despite this little circumstance, was effectually combatted by Assistant District Attorney Hagert, and overruled by Judge Ludlow. This movement failing, the prisoners were arraigned. A plea of not guilty was entered by their counsel, and by mutual agreement the trial is to commence on Wednesday of next week.

Work, but No Talk.—Our Democratic contemporary this morning cautioned its readers against talking at the polls, and exhorted them to fill in the whole of their time with work. "Let there be no discussion at the polls," ran the homily. "It is an idle waste of time, and often leads to breaches of the peace." In pursuance of this advice, a Republican whose vote was challenged early in the day, in one of the central wards, was taken by the collar and dragged out of the line. There was no parley about the matter, no opportunity given him to substantiate his claims. A discussion of his right to a vote might have led to a breach of the peace, and hence no discussion was allowed. "Order, quiet, and a full vote," said the Democratic organ, "are what the Democrats want to-day," and in this particular instance they did what they could towards securing these three desirable results, with special reference to the latter.

The Terrible Fenians.—Last night there was a Fenian ball in this city, but it appeared to create no particular excitement in our midst. Over the border, however, its effects were disastrous in the extreme, the whole Dominion being thrown into an undue commotion. The entire volunteer force in her Britannic Majesty's American domain received orders to be ready for active duty in the field without delay. The scare appears to be complete and universal.

"Democrats," shouted our Democratic contemporary this morning, "do not fail to vote the Legislative tickets in your district. We must have the Legislature, as well as the Governor, in order to effect a thorough reform in the State." In the Third district, the "regular" Democrat ticket bears the name of Samuel Josephs, in the Ninth that of Samuel D. Dailey, and in the Thirteenth that of Michael Mullen. These three worthy aspirants for election to the Legislature have been tried at Harrisburg already, and have proven themselves to be reformers of the most exemplary and wholesome sort.

"Every Democratic Vote in the city," exclaimed our Democratic contemporary this morning, "must be polled to-day!" This was doubtless intended as a gentle hint to the Democratic gentlemen from Baltimore who arrived in the city last night for the express purpose of doing this very thing.

CUBA.

A British Opinion of the War.

From the London Star, Sept. 27.

While Spain is vainly prolonging a hopeless struggle in Cuba and foolishly prating of war with the United States, the blood of many of her bravest citizens is flowing in the streets of an important provincial city. At Tarragona, a few days ago, the Governor's secretary, who with rash temerity presented himself at a republican meeting, was murdered by an excited mob. Now a telegram announces that in the same town the volunteers have erected barricades, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, which lasted the whole of Saturday night. The volunteers, it is said, had manifested republican tendencies, and were therefore ordered to disarm. As might have been expected, they refused compliance with this order, and the result has been a sanguinary struggle, which resulted in their defeat. Many lives have been lost and the prisoners confined on board the ships in the harbor. The plague stricken colony of Fernando Po will probably be their destination. In the meanwhile the prospect appears gloomy enough without the additional horror of a Cuban insurrection or a foreign war.

ENGLAND.

Her Material Wealth.

From the London Star (John Bright's organ), Sept. 27.

The marvellous prosperity of the United States is very strikingly shown in a return of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the several counties of the State of New York, which has been furnished by the State assessor to the New York *Herald*, and published in that paper on the 10th of this present month of September. Taking the dollar to be worth three shillings of our money, which is about its currency value, that valuation amounts to the enormous sum of £279,018,115 10s. sterling. The population of the State of New York was in 1865 3,831,777. Dividing the sum above given by this latter figure, we find that the taxable wealth of the State equals £72 10s. 4d. for every individual in the population. The amount of property and profits assessed to income tax in England, Scotland, and Wales for the year ending the 31st of March, 1862, according to the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1869, amounted to £301,389,750, or in round numbers to but £22,000,000 more than that of the State of New York at present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
TICKETS FOR ANY OF THE LECTURES OF THE FIRST SERIES
ON SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), OCT. 12.
ORDER OF THE LECTURES:
On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 19,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject—"Whited Sepulchres."
On Thursday Evening, October 21,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"The Sham Family at Home."
On Monday Evening, October 25,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Subject—"Girls."
On Wednesday Evening, October 27,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"Our New Clergyman."
On Monday Evening, November 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"New England Transcendentalism."
On Wednesday Evening, December 1,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
On Friday Evening, December 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.
Subject—"Clear Grit."
On Tuesday Evening, December 7,
MARK TWAIN.
Subject—"Sandwich Islands."
On Thursday Evening, December 9,
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"Whiffin vs. Sniffin."
On Thursday Evening, December 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Subject—"Daniel O'Connell."
SCALE OF PRICES.
ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE.....50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS FOR EACH LECTURE...75 "
ADMISSION TO AMPHITHEATRE.....25 "
RESERVED TICKETS FOR THE SERIES OF TEN LECTURES.....$5.
PROSCENIUM BOXES FOR EACH LECTURE.....$8.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT GOULD'S PIANO WAREROOMS, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
1869. OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TILL 6 P. M. 1t

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PARADISE LODGE, No. 127, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated by a Grand Entertainment of Music and Elocution, in the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. 10 12 3t*

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 687 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Practical Instruction in
BOOKKEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PENMANSHIP COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS PAPERS, Etc.; Etc.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
Students received at any time, and instructed separately at such hours as may best suit their convenience. 10 11 3t4p

☞ A FAIR IN AID OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN
will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

☞ THE GREAT FAIR IN AID OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN, Oct. 18 to 30, inclusive, at
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Tickets—Season, $1; Single admission, 25c.; Minors' season, 50c.; do. single admission, 15c.
Inaugural Festival at Academy of Music, MONDAY Evening, Oct 18. See amusement column. [10 7 thstu 3t

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1mdp Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 25

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
9 25

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 112 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 233 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 20th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next
CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after FRIDAY, October 15, 1869.
10 8 21 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 11, 1869.
At an election held pursuant to the charter, on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, Wm. S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 10 12 3t

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
9 22 1f WILLIAM S. HILLES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

YOU CAN'T EXPECT TO BE ELECTED
UNLESS YOU PRESENT
A RESPECTABLE APPEARANCE!
Every candidate for office
Is invited to call at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
And make selections from
The vast stock of
Fine Fall Clothing,
Which is displayed
In our magnificent
"GREAT BROWN HALL"
ELECTORAL SUITS for gentlemen of all sizes, old enough to vote.
Young Gentlemen's suits for those who expect to vote before many years.
Boys' and Lads' suits, just the thing to please the more juvenile classes of rising manhood.
Vote the whole ticket; but remember that the people's choice, in matters of good taste, superior workmanship, and low prices, is the
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [8 10 4

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have in store a great variety of SHAWLS, at the lowest prices—
LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET.
STRIPE BLANKET SHAWLS.
RICH PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
DOLANS LA DEDOUINES.
LANDENBERGER'S ARABS.
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
SILK PLUSHES, all colors.
STRIPE ROMAN SATINS, FOR SASHES AND TRIMMINGS.
ROMAN SCARFS AND TIES.
4-4 SILK VELVETS.
SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS. 9 13 tuths3mrp

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
WEDNESDAY, October 13.
10 11 3t

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Has now open his
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF
CLOAKING CLOTHS.
ASTRACHANS in Black, Browns, and White.
CARACULLAS,
SEALS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
VELOURS,
CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEYS, TRICOTS.
BLACK ESQUIMAUX AND CASTOR BEAVERS.
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS. [9 11 5p

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JURI,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826. 1826.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK
NOW OFFER FOR SALE THE FINEST QUALITY OF
WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR.
ALSO, VERY CHOICE QUALITY
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
IN SMALL BOXES AT WHOLESALE PRICE.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1t BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION.
100 pieces Dress Goods, at 31, 35, and 37 cents, cost over 60 to import.
Also, elegant Silk Epinglines, a specialty in Black Silks.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
BLACK SILKS, LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
PONSON'S SATIN FINISH BLACK SILKS.
KID GLOVES.
100 dozen elegant shades Kid Gloves, $1.
100 dozen genuine Jouvin Kid, new colors.
A specialty, OUR $1 KID GLOVES.
Opened on Monday,
SILK FANS—IVORY AND SATIN FANS.
Over 700 Sample Fans, an importer's stock of samples. Largest and most complete assortment ever offered in the city, at less than half price.
Also, sample lot of
HAIR BRUSHES.
Also, lot of
GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE.
Also, full lines of Ladies', Gents', and Children's
UNDERWEAR, AT REDUCED PRICES.
1000 dozen Linen Napkins.
Loom and Damask Table Linens.
Linen Diaper, Hucks, etc. etc.
Richardson's Medium and Fine Linens.
Richardson's Golden Flax Napkins.
New Hamburg Edgings.
Barnsley Linen Towels, blue, red, and buff borders.
New Shape Hoop Skirts.
Waterproof Cloakings.
HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.
The cheapest 25 cent Hdkfs. ever offered.
Lace Border Handkerchiefs.
Novelties in Lace Goods. 10 12 tuwsthrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection.
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

1869. EYRE & LANDELL, 1869.
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
LYONS VELVETS FOR DRESSES.
FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES.
GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN SATINS.
BLUE, BROWN AND BLACK VELVETEENS.
POPLIN ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMS.
N. B.—BALBRIGGAN COTTON HOSE, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED. 9 11 stuth3mrp

WINES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM XERES,
A very choice invoice of Amontillado and rich flavored
SHERRIES,
VINTAGE OF 1857,
From the celebrated house of Gonzales, Byass & Co
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Just received an invoice of
200 CASES
VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL
AND GOLD LABEL DRY.
QUARTS AND PINTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
10 1 10trp Nos. 206 and 208 South FRONT Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 23 tuths4p1m

FLOUR.

E. KNOWLES & CO.,
FLOUR MERCHANTS,
No. 1218 MARKET STREET,
Selling Agents for "HARPER'S FERRY MILLS;" also ST. LOUIS, SOUTHERN, and Pennsylvania brands of [10 8 6t4p*
Family Flour.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1869.

Our Grand Hotel.

At length New York boasts a grand hotel. It is situated on the corner of Thirty-first street and Broadway, is built of Westchester marble, in the Romanesque style, and was erected at a cost of nearly one million of dollars. It is eight stories high, and each story has a distinct architectural feature in the marble framing of the windows. You enter by a portico, and find yourself in an ample hall, upon which an abundance of light rains down through an immense dome. Corridors on every side branch out to the hotel office, the restaurant, the bar, the reading-room, the cigar store, the barber shop. A double stairway of black walnut leads to rooms which are a glittering conglomeration of mirrors, marble, curtains, carpets, and natty modern improvements. The lees of luxury are supposed to have been drained in furnishing the appointments for this public palace. You dine in an apartment in which the conspicuous colors are bronze and gold, and where the shuffling of waiters' feet is hidden beneath the music of flowing fountains, and the savor of the kitchen is sweetly disguised in the flavor of full-blown flowers. The suites of apartments are such as might exist in heaven if archangels kept hotel and saints attended to the creature-comforts. A novel invention in locks is attached to every door. In summer every room will be supplied with ice-water from the ice-tanks, thus avoiding the trouble of sending especially for it. The bar is as dazzling as cut-glass, frosted silver, and blinding calcium lights can make it, and no more dazzling place for the disposal of eye-openers and larynx-lubricators is to be found in all New York. In short, the Grand Hotel is the nearest approach we have yet made in that line to Parisian perfection.

Opposite the Park

from the office window at which I daily sit and write, I command a full view of City Hall Park. A very vivacious view it is. There is always something going on there. To-day it is a mad dog, to-morrow a madder bull. At noon a plug-ugly assaults a gentleman, is badly beaten by him, and ignominiously forced to retreat. At dark two apple-stand women engage in riot and are hustled off to the Tombs. Within eye-glimpse of me sits "Aunt Maggie," a notorious seller of newspapers and frequenter of police-courts. Not very far off appears the Cement Man, whose unctuous appearance bespeaks him the possessor of a snug competency. In immediate proximity comes the handless montrosity with the crimped-up arms, who cuts wood up into shavings and has his hat ready for stray pennies. Once in awhile a runaway horse dashes into the narrow extricacies of Nassau street, like a desperate hero rendered reckless by failure. As for drunken men and drunken women, in the last decrepit stages of drunkenness, they are of too frequent occurrence to awake the slightest comment. Processions through the park—a Fenian procession, or a butchers' display, or a firemen's parade or tailors' demonstration—occur regularly every Monday. If I were an invalid to whom a little healthful excitement and a constant variety were recommended, I should certainly have a small office opposite the park, provide a sufficient quantity of lorgnettes and field-glasses, and take long looks at the kaleidoscope provided for me there by New York human nature. Variety may fail occasionally in other localities of Gotham, but you are certain to find it "opposite the park."

And this reminds me that the latter half of yesterday afternoon was devoted to the celebration in the park of the

Cuban Anniversary.

The real anniversary was of course on Sunday, but the festivities were postponed until yesterday, when they were celebrated in this city simultaneously, I presume, with those in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The flag of the "Lone Star" was hoisted by many private firms, as well as by several of the hotels. The firing of the one hundred guns commenced in the park at half-past four, and shook the panes of glass in the rattle-pated old buildings in the eastern side of the park until they nearly fell in splinters from the sashes. The portion of the park between the old City Hall and the new Post Office was crowded with lookers-on, who ran hither and thither, and gave the large open space the appearance of an immense stage thronged with ill-disciplined supernumeraries. The balcony on the south side of the old City Hall was stuck full of observers, the bright toilettes of the feminine majority of whom were beautifully picked out against the black background of their masculine escorts. Various national airs were played, but I regret to say the music hall element was perceptible, and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" had hardly ceased its strains, when the vast auditorium of the park trembled with the reverberations of "Tommy Dodd! Tommy Dodd!" Nor did the celebration pass off without an accident, for long ere the complement of the one hundred guns was complete, one of the gunners, named Andrew Munn, who was loading with frightful rapidity, had his right arm shot off. The poor fellow—who has a wife and children; it is only to such people that such accidents happen—had been repeatedly cautioned by a bystander; but he was working under mad excitement, and sacrificed a limb to his imprudence.

The Tribune Buildings

are to come down next year, and it is believed by the credulous that something inimitably grand is to go up in their place. Never, *I* say, while Horace Greeley is the presiding genius. He has not worn his shirt open at the bosom, a white coat, trowsers six inches short, and pockets bulging with the contents of the mail-bags, for these many years, to be brought to that at last. Such an uncanny form as that was never meant to do the business of life in an architecturally beautiful building. You might as well give him a pearl-handled penholder and expect copper-plate penmanship of him as the natural result. Mr. Greeley regards the present *Tribune* buildings as the *ne plus ultra* of architectural art, and would break his heart if they were superseded.

Amusements.

Upon November 2 Mr. Max Maretzek intends to produce Italian opera in this city. The *prime donne* are to be Miss Kellogg, Mad'lle de Briol, and Mad'lle Carlotta Patti. It is *said* that in order to fulfil this engagement Miss Kellogg has refused an advantageous offer to sing at St. Petersburg. *Prime donne* are not in the habit of refusing advantageous offers abroad for the sake of singing to old friends at home. Consequently this is very kind in Clara Louise—more kind than wise. Mad'lle de Briol comes from Naples, and is said to be eminent in the same school as that in which Medori and Carazzi-Zuechi were so distinguished. As the first *bona fide* announcement of Italian opera that has yet been made, this news is not uninteresting.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Martha" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

"House crowded from pit to dome" is often seen upon the huge posters which stare at us from dead walls and brick piles—much oftener, in truth, than the facts will warrant. But the Academy of Music last evening presented a scene which fully realized the ideal jam. Every seat and every foot of standing room were occupied. It is barely possible that the expectation of witnessing live bears and other spectacular monstrosities upon the stage had something to do with the crowded state of the house, but the programme for the evening included Flotow's delightful and delicious opera of *Martha*, which appears to take a firmer hold upon the favor of the public with each and every repetition. It is unquestionably one of the brightest and briskest pieces in the whole lyric repertoire, with a plot that is absolutely unobjectionable and a score that abounds in delicate and pleasing melodies. With the exception of Madame Parepa-Rosa in the part of "Lady Harriet," and Mr. G. F. Hall in that of "The Sheriff," the cast was one with which the people of this city have long been familiar, Mrs. Seguin appearing as "Nancy," Mr. Castle as "Lionel," Mr. Campbell as "Plunkett," and Mr. Seguin as "Tristan." It is only necessary to say that each participant did full justice to his or her allotted part, the whole performance being characterized by an even and finished excellence. Madame Parepa-Rosa appeared to excellent advantage as far as her singing was concerned, and even acted with much spirit and archness. She sang "The Last Rose of Summer" with such exquisite grace that the enthusiasm of the audience stepped beyond the limits of decorum, and became for the time actually boisterous. The part of "Nancy" is one of Mrs. Seguin's most attractive *roles*, and she was as captivating in it as we have ever seen her in the past. A special effort was made to render the Fair Scene at Richmond especially attractive, and it was satisfactorily successful, although the monkeys were wanting and the bears were rather dull, and eventually dead failures when stripped of a portion of their disguises by a mishap. The Punch and Judy show, however, was "all that could be desired," and the general appointments altogether more attractive than such as we have been accustomed to.

"Home" at the Chesnut.

A large audience was in attendance last evening at the Chesnut to witness the first representation of Robertson's comedy of *Home*. This piece is distinguished by all the characteristics of this writer's style—a neatly-constructed plot; crisp, bright, and pleasant dialogue, and a well-sketched series of characters, in whose fortunes we are expected to feel an interest. Mr. Robertson has a keen appreciation of character, and, common-place as some of his personages are, he rarely fails to mark their individuality very plainly, while in nearly all of his pieces there are at least one or two vigorous and life-like creations that indicate a power scarcely yet developed. The trouble with all of Robertson's plays, however, is that they are too slight and sketchy, both in plot and characters. It is certainly an error, on the right side, to leave the audience on the fall of the curtain wishing for more; but we cannot avoid a regret that a playwriter of such evident ability does not attempt something more than dramatic sketches. The comedy produced last evening at the Chesnut is an adaptation of a French drama, by M. Emile Augier, entitled *L'Aventuriere;* but the English writer, while he has appropriated the central idea, has changed the accessories and altered the tone of his drama, so that it may fairly be called a new piece.

The plot turns upon the efforts of a female adventurer to gain possession of the fortune of a rich old gentleman by inducing him to marry her. She has established herself with her brother in the house, and has almost succeeded in her desires, when a son of the old man, who had been driven away from home some years before, on account of some youthful indiscretion, returns under an assumed name, and finding out how matters stand, determines to save his father. He enters the house as a stranger, and sets to work to engage the affections of the adventuress. He succeeds in his object, and then the real art of the dramatist is shown when the woman, brought to bay, appeals for the sympathy and respect of her enemies. She throws off the mask entirely, and appears before them as a suffering woman who is at least entitled to their pity, and refusing all pecuniary recompense for her matrimonial disappointment, she shows that her motive in entering the house has been less the desire to obtain wealth and position than to find peace, respectability, and a home. She had determined, if successful, to do all in her power to make her husband happy, and her conquest had been due alone to the real affection which she had conceived for the son. She leaves the house amid the respectful sympathy of the family, and the profound regret of the son that his triumph had been purchased by such a sacrifice on her part. In "Mrs. Pinchbeck," the adventuress, the outline is given of a first-rate acting character that really deserves more elaborate treatment than the author has bestowed upon it. The outline is well filled up by Miss May Howard, who plays with a fine appreciation of the requirements of the part, and by the decided coloring she gives to the sketch proves herself to be an actress of very marked ability. The next best part is that of "Captain Mountraffe," the brother of the adventuress, and this certainly does not receive justice at the hands of Mr. Mordaunt, who dresses the character well, but acts it very indifferently. The remaining personages afford but little opportunity for the performers to distinguish themselves, and it is sufficient to say that they are very creditably represented as follows:—"Alfred Dorrison," who appears under the name of "Captain John White," by Mr. Sheridan; "Mr. Dorrison," by J. H. Jack; "Bertie Thompson," Mr. W. H. Otis; "Lucy Dorrison," Miss Josephine Laurens; and "Dora Thornhough," Mrs. T. A. Creese.

Home is not equal to *Caste*, or even *Ours*, but it is a refined, elegant, and entertaining piece, that intelligent people can listen to with pleasure. The conclusion of the second act, where "Mr. Dorrison" finds the supposed "Colonel White" making love to the handsome widow, and the son is compelled to declare himself, and to explain the reason for his disguise, presents a fine dramatic situation; and the third act, where the discomfited adventuress reveals her real character, is very effective.

The piece is well acted, and it is placed upon the stage with great care and good taste. The scene does not change during the three acts, so that there is not much chance for display; but such scenery as there is is good, and the costumes and accessories are elegant and appropriate.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Fra Diavolo* will be performed this evening, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Zerlina."

To-morrow evening Auber's opera of *The Black Domino* will be produced, with the entire strength of the company.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Claude Melnotte," in Bulwer's play of *The Lady of Lyons*, and to-morrow as "Bertuccio," in the drama of *The Fool's Revenge*.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* is announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be offered this evening.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS offers a number of novelties this week which make the performances more attractive than ever. Mr. Charles Sherwood, the original "Pete Jenkins," will appear every afternoon and evening, and Master Charles Conrad, the handsome boy whose riding and acrobatic performances have excited so much attention, will figure in the *role* of "Clown." In addition to these, the old favorites will appear in bold equestrian feats, astonishing acrobatism, and other performances. There was a grand parade this morning, with the dromedaries and the live lion as attractive features, and as usual it was much admired by the crowds that lined the entire route.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES is already an assured success. The sale of season tickets commenced yesterday, and a large number were sold immediately. There will evidently be a rush for tickets, and those who desire to attend the course should secure them at once. The sale of single seats commences to-day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*
Samples of materials sent by mail when desired.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

A VERY FULL and choice stock of Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest rates, may be found at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

REMOVAL.—STEPHEN F. WHITMAN has removed his CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE ESTABLISHMENT from No. 1210 Market street, to his NEW BUILDING, S. W. CORNER OF TWELFTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China, the celebrated palm shape.
Will be sold at their usually low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Shakespeare, an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.
But don't take our word for it.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have, received all those fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe. They were all purchased under factory prices, and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, per steamer Helvetia, the first instalment of the immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. If you have a desire to be astonished, call and see the prices. They will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glass Ware.
They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves.
Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

Fall Overcoats from $6'50 to $25.

FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6'50 TO $25
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This is one of the most useful garments any one can have for cool mornings and evenings and chilly days. We are prepared to show the new styles of Fall and Winter Wear, and have the LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST Stock of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KRATZ—CASH.—This morning, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Dr. OTTO KRATZ, of New Orleans, to REBECCA M. ROBERTSON, daughter of A. D. Cash.

RIDGWAY—NEWBOLD.—On Thursday morning, October 7, at Gloria Dei Church, by the Rev. Snyder B. Simes, DANIEL W. RIDGWAY to LAURA NEWBOLD, youngest daughter of David S. Newbold, of Burlington county, N. J.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On the 10th instant, KATE, daughter of Margaret and the late James Bartlett, aged 14 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary street, below Seventh and Federal, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

BOYD.—October 10, LILLIE GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Andrew and Susan Boyd, in the 2d year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 15 Mill street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Market Square Presbyterian Church.

CASTNER.—On the 8th instant, JULIA A., wife of Samuel Castner, Sr., in the 58th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 S. Third street, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock.

GERMAN.—On the 9th instant, MARY ANN GERMAN, daughter of William and Eliza German, aged 17 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, Elwell and Mary Ann Albertson, Maiden lane, west of Long lane, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church.

McINTYRE.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ANN McINTYRE, aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Michael Magee, No. 114 Laurel street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MEYER.—On the 16th instant, PHEBE ANN, wife of Jacob Meyer, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 159 Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOORE.—On the 11th instant, JAMES MOORE, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1327 Fitzwater street, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral service at All Saints' Church. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
9 4 thstu rp3 E. S. HARLEY

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1230 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

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AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE CITY. Also to canvass the city.
The most liberal commission given. Apply or address No. 704 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [10 6 12t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25p

SEWING MACHINES.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.

Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that

GREAT DESIDERATUM

So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of

A PERFECT MACHINE

ARE COMBINED.

THE PARHAM Sewing Machine Company,

Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established WHEELER & WILSON CO., THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., And GROVER & BAKER CO.

By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination,

THE NEW PARHAM

IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED!
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IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED.
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings, Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT; GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply at JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

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TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 1524 and 1526 ARCH Street. Apply to CHARLES R. DUNN, 10 6 10t No. 226 WALNUT Street.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp5

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Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

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BLACK WALKING SUITS.

Black Irish Poplins, Black Satin Maltese,
Black Velour Ottomans, Black Battiste Delaine,
Black Drap d'Imperial, Black Empress Cloths,
Black Imperial Serge, Black Mohair Tamise,
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Black Drap d'Alma Laine, a new article this fall.

All these goods have been made with the greatest care for our own retail trade, and especial attention has been given to mark them at

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

Luminous Meteors.

The principal remarkable feature of the fire-ball of the 7th of October, 1868, was its vast volume—much larger than that of any other meteor seen for many years. Two other circumstances appeared also to be of some important interest, viz.:—1. The immense distance to which the series of detonations was heard over an area of more than 190 miles in width, incomparably surpassing the distance to which the longest claps of thunder or the discharges of the largest cannons can be heard. If, moreover, the statements of the majority of the observers may be trusted, the interval between the bursting of the meteor and the sound of the report was so great that the phenomenon must have taken place at a prodigious height. Less than five minutes cannot be allowed, on the most moderate estimation, from the explosion of the meteor to the sound of the report, and this would imply a distance of more than 60 miles. Taking into account the direction of the meteor as seen by the observers, it would be difficult to admit a height of less than 48 miles. This height is confidently within the limits which it would be necessary to assign to it, when the greater number of exact descriptions of the meteor, given by competent observers, are taken into the account. The meteors of the 14th of November, 1868, were well observed in the United States on the morning of the 14th of November last. 2. Prof. Newton has selected several instances of meteors of conspicuous brightness, which were simultaneously observed by observers at distant places. The results lead to the supposition, from the observed motions of translation and distortion of some of the streaks, that a northward current of the upper air prevailed at an altitude of about 54 miles, and that above this level, to a height of about 60 miles, a current of air existed, moving in a northerly direction. The double appearance of the streaks observed with the telescope, in some of the meteors in the shower, suggests the probable conjecture by Prof. Newton of an actual duality in the meteor itself; and a very possible analogy, it is thought, may thus be recognized among the November shooting stars, to the double or multiple character which is common among the detonating and stone-producing meteors.

New Fire-Measurer.

M. Lamy has invented a pyrameter which indicates the exact temperature of a red-hot furnace, and transmits the same to considerable distances. The manager of a porcelain manufactory, for instance, will be able, by means of this new invention, to ascertain, at any time, the exact temperature of all the furnaces of his establishment, without being obliged to leave his bureau. As for the apparatus, it is simply a retort containing white marble, the neck of which, by means of a tube, is connected with a needle that moves a dial-plate. Under the influence of the heat the marble is decomposed, and the carbonic acid set at liberty. Each temperature is rigorously characterized by the tension which the gas takes when produced; the result of the entire series of experiments proves that it is sufficient to measure this tension, in order to obtain with precision the temperature sought for.

The Darwinian Theory.

At the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, several papers were read upon the Darwinian Theory. Some of the writers handled without gloves this hypothesis of the descent of species, with modifications through natural selection. The most striking of these papers was entitled "Man vs. the Animals; being a Counter-Theory to Mr. Darwin's as to the Origin of Species," by Archdeacon Freeman. The author said that the question raised by Darwin was already an international one. In England great names ranged themselves on either side; in France, Ee Quatrefages, Langel and others disallow the theory; while in Germany, Fritz Mullen and Fraeckel warmly espouse it. But what is wanted is a compact counter-theory, accounting for all the phenomena on which Darwin's rests, while free from the difficulties which beset it. It is not enough to allege objections, however serious. Mr. Darwin confesses to them, but believes them to be not insuperable. Now, there is a very ancient view, entertained by Plato, and countenanced, to say the least, by Scripture, as to the process or order according to which the production of the world, the animal world included, took place in the Divine working. It is that certain ideals pre-existed, and that after these the creatures were formed. Man certainly was created after a pre-existing image, that of God himself. And of the higher animals, the lion, the ox, the eagle, we seem to be distinctly told that the ideal existed before in the form of the cherubim. And man is there exhibited as on a par with them, and they with him. Especially, it is said that they were, in certain respects, anthropomorphous. They all had the likeness of a man, and the face and the hands of a man (Ezekiel i., 5, 8, 10). And their employment is described in the Revelations, iv., v., as that of conjointly glorifying God. Now, this mysterious representation only shadows forth with marvellous accuracy what science and observation teach us about the higher animals. They are anthropomorphous; their organization, limbs, digitation, expression, intelligence, emotions, all are intensely human. But, whereas Darwin would account for this by supposing a common descent and slow graduation of the species with each other, we are thus helped to a widely different view. The purpose of all being to unite with man in glorifying God, whether by the exercise of common powers of action, feeling, and intelligence, or by aiding him, it is perfectly natural that they should have had impressed on them from the first a common type, both of bodily and mental organization. It is an ennobling badge of brotherhood between creatures serving in their degrees the same purpose. The sum is then, the species, or great orders however, were created at once, as the Bible tells us, but with an affinity and uniformity of which a very sufficient account cannot be given. And this view does not exclude, but welcomes the observed phenomena of "natural selection," considered as accounting for a certain degree of variation in the creatures. But it sternly defines that there are strict limits to that variation, as Mr. Ruskin says ("Queen of the Air," 1869), "the species may mock us by deliberate imitation of each other."

Professor Huxley, in reply, said he had been delighted to hear the Archdeacon, for his way of looking at things was so novel that he should have to make quite a new pigeon-hole in his classification of men for his special reception. He had generally found that theologians hang on to certain dogmas or doctrines till their fingers are burnt, and then, letting go, say it is of no importance, or was not meant in the sense which they have been contending for. Now, the Archdeacon did not do this, but was honest and consistent. As to his theory of the cherubim, it was essentially the same as the Platonic doctrine of Archetype, which has been advocated by Owen and Agassiz. He had had great pleasure in listening to the Archdeacon, though he need not say that he totally dissented from his views.

At the close of the discussion the President said that not any one of the three authors had shown any knowledge of what the Darwinian theory really was. The general notion that it taught that man was descended from the apes was quite false, since it did nothing of the kind.

Charles Lamb in the Temple.

The following charming and characteristic letter of Mary Lamb to a child cannot fail to interest all who cherish the memory of Charles Lamb and his sister. The "little Barbara" (afterwards Mrs. Edwards) to whom it was addressed was the youngest sister of Matilda Betham, a poetess whom Southey valued, and of Sir William Betham, the well-known genealogist and antiquary:—

November 2, 1814.—To Miss Barbara Betham:—It is very long since I have met with such an agreeable surprise as the sight of your letter, my kind young friend, afforded me. Such a nice letter as it is too. And what a pretty hand you write. I congratulate you on this attainment with great pleasure, because I have so often felt the disadvantage of my own wretched handwriting.

You wish for London news. I rely upon your sister Ann for gratifying you in this respect, yet I have been endeavoring to recollect whom you might have seen here, and what may have happened to them since, and this effort has only brought the image of little Barbara Betham, unconnected with any other person, so strongly before my eyes that I seem as if I had no other subject to write upon. Now I think I see you with your feet propped upon the fender, your two hands spread out upon your knees—an attitude you always chose when we were in familiar confidential conversation together—telling me long stories of your own home, where now you say you are "moping on with the same thing every day," and which then presented nothing but pleasant recollections to your mind. How well I remember your quiet steady face bent over your book. One day, conscience-struck at having wasted so much of your precious time in readings, and feeling yourself, as you prettily said, "quite useless to me," you went to my drawers and hunted out some unhemmed pocket-handkerchiefs, and by no means could I prevail upon you to resume your story books till you had hemmed them all. I remember, too, your teaching my little maid to read—your sitting with her a whole evening to console her for the death of her sister; and that she in her turn endeavored to become a comfort to you the next evening when you wept at the sight of Mrs. Holecroft, from whose school you had recently eloped because you were not partial to sitting in the stocks. Those tears, and a few you once dropped when my brother teased you about your supposed fondness for apple dumplings, were the only interruptions to the calm contentedness of your unclouded brow. We still remain the same as you left us, neither better nor wiser, nor perceptibly older, but three years must have made a great alteration in you. How very much, dear Barbara, I should like to see you!

We still live in Temple lane, but I am now sitting in a room you never saw; soon after you left us we were distressed by the cries of a cat, which seemed to proceed from the garrets adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by the locked door on the farther side of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the top of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss out from behind a panel of the wainscot, and she lived with us from that time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four untenanted; unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of these unclaimed apartments—first putting up lines to dry our clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of these, more commodious than his own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of friends who were more at leisure than himself, I persuaded him that he might write at his ease in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door-knock, or hear himself denied to be at home, which was sure to make him call out and convict the poor maid in a fib. Here, I said, he might be almost really not at home. So I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of these garrets, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid him write away, and consider himself as much alone as if he were in some lodging on the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide unfrequented place where he could expect few visitors to break in upon his solitude. I left him quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those bare walls before his eyes. He could not write in that dull unfurnished prison.

The next day, before he came home from his office, I had gathered up various bits of old carpeting to cover the floor; and, to a little break the blank look of the bare walls, I hung up a few old prints that used to ornament the kitchen, and after dinner, with great boast of what an improvement I had made, I took Charles once more into his new study. A week of busy labors followed, in which I think you would not have disliked to have been our assistant. My brother and I almost covered the walls with prints, for which purpose he cut out every print from every book in his old library, coming in every now and then to ask my leave to strip a fresh poor author—which he might not do, you know, without my permission, as I am elder sister. There was such pasting, such consultation where their portraits, and where a series of pictures from Ovid, Milton, and Shakespeare would show to most advantage, and in what obscure corner authors of humbler note might be allowed to tell their stories. All the books gave up their stories but one—a translation from Ariosto—a delicious set of four and twenty prints, and for which I had marked out a conspicuous place; when lo! we found at the moment the scissors were going to work that a part of the poem was printed at the back of every picture. What a cruel disappointment! To conclude this long story about nothing, the poor despised garret is now called the print-room, and is become our most favorite sitting-room. Your sister Anne will tell you that your friend Louisa is going to France. Miss Skipper is out of town; Mrs. Reynolds desires to be remembered to you, and so does my neighbor Mrs. Norris, who was your doctress when you were unwell. Her three little children have grown three big children. The lions still live in Exeter Change. Returning home through the Strand, I often hear them roar about 12 o'clock at night. I never hear them without thinking of you, because you seemed so pleased with the sight of them, and said your young companions would stare when you told them you had seen a lion. And now, my dear Barbara, farewell; I have not written such a long letter a long time, but I am very sorry I had nothing to write about. Wishing you may pass happily through the rest of your school days, and every day of your life, I remain, your affectionate friend, M. LAMB.

My brother sends his love to you, with the kind remembrance your letter showed you have of us as I was. He joins with me in respects to your good father and mother. Now you have begun, I shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you again. I shall always receive a letter from you with very great delight.

CONTINENTAL CLUBS.

How they are Conducted.

Probably the three best clubs on the Continent (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are the Cercle Imperial in Paris, the Club Anglais at St. Petersburg, and the Nobles' Club in the Herrn Gasse at Vienna; but none of these can in any way be compared with the larger political and literary clubs of London. The Paris clubs make the nearest approach to the English; for one may breakfast and dine there, smoke, read the papers, play billiards, and pass one's evening at whist. But here the points of similarity end. In every other respect save those just mentioned, an English and a French club are as unlike as possible. The class of men to whom the English club is such a boon, that is, the bachelor who has but a few hundreds a year, is rarely seen in a Paris club. Barristers, artists, officers, journalists, and professional men generally, spend their leisure hours at the cafe. They look upon the clubs as something too extravagant and expensive for incomes less than fifty thousand francs a year, and they are not wrong.

The members of Paris clubs are almost all either bankers, stockbrokers, imperialist deputies, sportsmen, diplomatists, general officers or young noblemen, and a poor man would not know what to do in such company. The subscription is very high, ranging between 800 francs (£32) and 1600 francs, and the number of members is small, the good clubs seldom admitting more than 150. A strong Freemasonry exists between the members. They bow to each other in the streets, they talk to one another when they meet, and on New Year's Day they leave cards upon each other. As Parisian clubs are never monster buildings, such as those we have in London, but merely large suites of apartments, the members are thrown very much together. The conversations in the rooms usually become general, and when the gambling begins, as it mostly does towards midnight three or four times a week, those who do not feel inclined to join go home to bed.

It is this systematic gambling which has earned such a very bad name for the Paris clubs, many of which have become of late years regular private gaming houses. They are even more dangerous than the casinos of Germany, for in French clubs the members are not obliged to play with ready money; they gamble "*sur parole*," and lose sums which appear incredible. In 1866 a young viscount lost 300,000 francs (£16,000) at his club in one evening playing baccarat. His relatives complained to the Empress, and the prefect of police interdicted baccarat, but the gambling continues as furiously as ever with other kinds of games. Two years ago the members of the extreme Imperialist party founded a political club in the Rue de l'Arcade, but it was a failure, the politics of most of the members being too shifty to admit of long agreement. Latterly there has been some talk of founding an artists' and journalists' club on the model of the Garrick; but the insuperable difficulty is what the French call "*la jalousie du metier*," which is three times stronger in France than elsewhere. One of the organizers of the scheme was heard to declare naively that, unless there were open voting, not a single vacancy could ever be filled up.

It is almost needless to observe that there is not such a thing as a Liberal club in France. When the ultra-Imperialist Cercle de l'Arcade was started, the chief members of the Opposition fancied that they, too, might found a club, but the Government explained to them that, however lawful an Imperialist club might be, a Liberal one would be illegal.

Russian clubs pure (that is, those in which the members are not for the most part English) are, like the more fashionable Paris clubs, mere gambling houses in disguise. They are very sumptuous establishments, the subscription is extravagantly high (ranging between 250 and 600 roubles, *i. e.*, £40 to £60), and the entries to them are fiercely, often ridiculously contested. The clubs are the only places in Russia where faction makes itself felt; the secrecy of the ballot enabling many an apparently devoted noble to give his sovereign's favorites a sly kick in the dark. In Russian clubs no Jews are admitted.

The Nobles' Club at Vienna is pretty much what the Jockey Club is in Paris, a luxurious lounging and gambling house. It is very exclusive; so much so that a few years ago Count Esterhazy was blackballed, very greatly to the indignation of his friends, who vowed to exclude every new candidate until the Count was admitted. As it happened, the first candidate who offered himself was the secretary of the Russian Legation. The Esterhazy clique blackballed him, as threatened; but the Government set matters straight by intimating to the committee that unless the diplomatist were admitted the club would be forthwith shut up.

The clubs of lesser note in France, Russia, and Germany are simply private cafes. In the provincial towns of France, where there is a Cercle du Commerce and a Cercle de la Noblesse, the former is a miniature exchange where stocks and prices are discussed fraternally, every man taking his coffee or his absinthe. The Cercle de la Noblesse is generally select, every member being required to prove that on his father's or his mother's side he boasts of a titled relative. The club generally consists of a billiard-room and coffee-room provided with papers. The members neither read books nor write there. The chief amusement of everybody is to blackball any "noble" suspected of Imperialist proclivities, or supposed to have wrongfully tagged the particle "de" to his name.

To sum up, one may say that foreign clubs differ from English in that they are looked upon altogether as places of relaxation and amusement for the rich and idle; not in any way as homes in which a bachelor may live, eat, drink, and do anything he pleases but sleep. Few foreign clubs have a library, and very few a dining-room. Members of Continental clubs scarcely ever have their letters sent to their clubs, or think of getting through any important business, such as correspondence, there. Finally, no man who has common sense thinks of talking politics at a foreign club, unless he does it in a whisper, and with only a few sure friends within earshot. It has been noticed that political sentiments uttered over club firesides abroad have a remarkable tendency to creep into police offices. This is especially the case in Russia and in France.

A Basque Village.

ITS PECULIARITIES—THE PEOPLE.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes:—

"A Basque village is unlike any other. At its entrance you come upon the church, with its poetic churchyard, where each tomb is fresh strewn with fragrant flowers, and where weird headstones of a circular form stare at you with their undeciphered characters, the meaning whereof none can as yet explain. Close to the church is the '*Pelote*' ground. *Pelote* is the sacred game of the country. It is in reality the origin of tennis, and no hamlet of ten houses is without its *pelote* ground. It is open, unenclosed, but at one end a mighty wall rises up on which the marks are registered. Each player, instead of a *raquette*, has a kind of prolonged arm in wicker work attached to his right hand, with which he catches and impels the ball. The strength, agility, and grace displayed by these men are not to be described; they must be seen, and might help a sculptor in his studies.

"After the church and the *pelote* ground, you may see perhaps a house or two—large, solidly-built dwellings, the upper story of which reminds you of a Swiss chalet. From under the widely-projecting roof appears on the second, and sometimes third, story a balcony, into which open several doors and windows. These balconies are—as are the window-frames and doors—painted red or dark green or orange; while the walls of the house are dazzlingly white. In the garden you may see fig trees big as oaks, or laurels with stems like elms, or lilac aetheus (often double whose topmost branches touch the roof the house. As to the vegetation, it is fabulous; you may see the leaf of a poplar as big as a very large pudding-dish, and the Indian corn grows up to look like the trees of a small wood.

"Well, in these villages you go from one dwelling house to another, and at the end of half a mile you say—'What a thinly scattered village!' But it is not the village, you are told—the *commune*, as it is called, is yonder, behind the hill. Then you cross meadows, verdant as in England, and babbling little streams, and you mount a hill clothed in fern that reaches up to your very shoulder, and then you perceive the *commune* that is lying peacefully nestling *derriere la montagne*. You must be very familiar with the Basque country before you can flatter yourself that you have come to the end of a Basque village. There is always something more to come—some lovely little homestead, hidden from view by oaks and chestnut trees; and that, when you have found it out, makes you envy the lot of the peasants who live there.

"The Basque has, in fact, no 'nobility,' he is lowly descended, and one with his own soil, and he bears marks of Nature's royalty that it is hard to find in any other race. He is tall, perfectly proportioned, and with the lordly swinging gait that is peculiar to mountaineers and indicative of freedom. The Basque is a shephard, a husbandman, and a very centaur, a horse being at once and gracefully subjugated by him; but he is not a hunter. He is the king of all pedestrians, and his genuine admiration of all Britons arises from our capacity of walking. He is honest, veracious, frank, hospitable, sincere, brave, and cautious at once, like the Scot. But what he possesses beyond every other continental race is his unexampled cleanliness.

"Look at him in his village *fetes*, and see if there ever was such fine clean linen as he wears (and wears always), and go into his house and see his wife making her maize bread or cooking, or in any way pursuing her housewifely avocations, and say if you are not afraid lest your boots, with the road dust on them, should soil the shining floor. Everything shines—floor, fireplace, furniture—every corner will bear inspection, and everything smiles. That is the greatest charm of all in this lovely, unfrequented Basque country, that there lies as it were a smile on all—on the fruitful fields and sparkling streams, on the sunny walls and leafy woods, on the fern and heath-grown hills, and on the fine handsome faces of the people."

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. 2 17 5 W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cage, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 6 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water-Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street), ESTABLISHED 1862. The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment. Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc. ☞The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:— On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent " 100 " .....3 " " 300 " .....4 " Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 8 tf

Foreign Items.

—Mr. W. W. Skeat's edition of Chaucer's "Bred and Mylk for Chyldren," a treatise on the "Astrolabe," for the Early English Text Society, will not be ready till next year.

—Among other causes of depopulation devastating Polynesia, and threatening the early extermination of the natives, is the great spread of leprosy. It is now infesting Maui, in the Hawaian group, and the Marquesas Islands, and there is fear of its being propagated among the crews of American and other trading vessels; so that it may spread among other populations.

—There is now preparing for publication in England a work by General Garibaldi. The theme, if not the title, is "Rome in the Nineteenth Century." It is understood to be a *popular* book, and one which will throw some light upon many matters which have hitherto been but partly seen or quite concealed. The General's great ambition now being to assist in the education of Italy, we may expect in it some information respecting the reasons for the need of education in a country which was once one of the lights of the world.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish "The History of the Life of Albert Durer, with a Translation of his Letters and Journal, and some Account of his Works," by Mrs. Charles Heaton. This work will be illustrated by reproductions, by the autotype (carbon) process of photography, of many etchings by the artist, including "Melancolia," "The Knight, Death, and the Devil," "St. Jerome Reading," "The Prodigal Son," the limestone carving which is styled "The Naming of St. John the Baptist," etc.

—The burial of Lady Palmerston in Westminster Abbey was in fulfilment of the condition on which she consented to Lord Palmerston being buried there, viz., that her own remains should be placed by his side. The statement which has appeard that Lord Russell was the last visitor whom Lady Palmerston received at Brocket, and the last person with whom she had lengthened conversations, is true. The visit was proposed by Lord Russell, who desired to confer with Lady Palmerston as to the memoir from Lord Palmerston's papers on which Sir Henry Bulwer s engaged, and the conversation during the interview chiefly referred to this subject, which must be one of great interest to the ex-Premier.

—There cannot be a doubt that the system of official candidates, which has created a great outcry in France, is bad, and must be reformed. The supporters of the Imperial Government rely on the retort that they did not originate the system, but found it in existence. That is no defense; still it is perfectly correct to say that a good number of the abuses which are rampant under Imperial rule were sanctioned, if not originated, under the republic. There has just now been raked up and published a letter of Citizen Jules Favre, dating from the office of the Minister of the Interior, and addressed to the commissaries of the republic in the departments, in which he insisted that the candidature of M. Thiers was to be opposed "by every means possible," and that the said commissaries were expected by the Provisional Government to fight might and main against the election of all candidates who belonged to the ministerial majority under Louis Philippe.

—There is being privately circulated in England the prospectus of another forthcoming weekly periodical for Freemasons. Among the matter promised is "The True History of Freemasonry, tracing its foundation to the Shepherd Kings." Considering that other Masonic inquirers can barely grope their way among the guilds of the Middle Ages—and that, as to the Shepherd Kings, Dr. Beke and other correspondents are seeking to find out who they were—the attempt is ambitious. It is only lately a worthy brother connected Freemasonry with the Cuneiform inscriptions; but as the said inscriptions obstinately refused to be read by him, and nobody who could read them would give the interpretation wished, this discovery has collapsed. In the last century, Joseph Balsamo, as Count Cagliostro, found no difficulty in persuading the ignorant among the Freemasons in France that he possessed Eygptain records of Freemasonry; and this before the hieroglyphics had been interpreted! It is an instructive comment on the vitality of impostors and dupes among the semi-educated that another Egyptian Freemasonry was started in France in this century, and is not yet extinct.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

It is a mistake to talk or write of the wife of Lord Byron, the poet, as Lady Noel Byron. Her designation was Lady Byron. It is the habit of peers on succeeding to a fortune entailing the assumption of a name to prefix that name in their signature to their title. Thus the late Duke of Portland used to sign himself Scott Portland. In a newspaper correspondence with Sir Charles Napier the latter through ignorance believed that he was carrying on a controversy with a Mr. Scott Portland. The late Marquis of Salisbury, in like manner, used to sign himself Gascoyne Salisbury, and Lord Ellesmere Egerton Ellesmere. Noel was the name attached to Lady Byron's fortune, and according to precedent her husband prefixed that name to his title in signatures. Lady Byron, however, can no more be designated as Lady Noel Byron than we could say the Duke of Scott Portland, the Marquis of Gascoyne Salisbury, or the Earl of Egerton Ellesmere. While on the subject, it is curious to trace the change that has taken place in the pronunciation of Lord Byron's name. When at school, and even later, the French pronunciation was given to the *y*. The *y* was pronounced not as the *y* in syren, but as the *y* in syringe, as though the name were written *Birron*. So to the last used it to be pronounced by his old schoolfellow the late General Sir Robert Garrett. Another schoolfellow still surviving, Baron Heath, the Consul-General of Italy, might, if appealed to, confirm the statement, for which, however, there is abundant evidence.

—Among the phenomena of change reported from India the press is engaged with the spectacle of dancing Indian kings. The Maharajah of Jeypore, of ancient lineage and large dominion, gave a ball at Simla, where he danced with the Countess of Mayo; while in the South the Guicowar of Baroda has been enacting a like part. The Maharajah of Puttiala is expected to rival him of Jeypore on an early day. All these princes are Hindus and not Mussulmen. The Mussulmen of Turkey have already attained to dancing, and we may say there have been some few Muslimch also. The old and the new strangely mix in these times of transition. The Guicowar beat the northern king, for he danced in four sets of quadrilles instead of one alone, and also in the Lancers and Varsovienne. He provides for his guests elephant and rhinoceros fights, for which there is full provision at Baroda. Some incidents of these performances are not perhaps revealed, namely, the demeanor of the ladies at home on the return of their lords. There is a characteristic story of a Governor-General in Turkey, who had given a ball in his palace, and, as customary, a lady of the Consular corps was requested to receive the company. The Governor-General thought it his duty to his European and Levantine guests to give his arm to the lady, a handsome one, while walking round the rooms. This being perceived by the Khanum, from her adjoining apartments, she received the champion of civilization with a box on the ears at the earliest moment of his arrival within her reach; the arm-in-arm detail not having been within her accepted programme.

—The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is now the only country in Europe, except Russia and Turkey, which has no representative assembly, and where the Government is not obliged to publish a budget. A striking consequence of this state of things is the number of unnecessary and highly paid officials. The Grand Duchy has only 550,000 inhabitants, yet there are three court chamberlains, four ministers, about a dozen "ministerial councillors," five "chamber councillors," and several dozens of "gentlemen of the chamber." Though it furnished a contingent of only 4000 men to the Bund, it has three lieutenant-generals, three major-generals, and more than twenty colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors on its half-pay list.

—A German weekly paper contains the following eccentric announcement of a death by a bereaved husband:—

"To-day red, to-morrow dead," so it was with my wife, who only eight days ago was jumping over tables and chairs, yesterday all that was mortal of her was interred. She was during her marriage a lively woman, with whom one had to mind one's P's and Q's; therefore my sorrrw may be imagined. So young, so festive, and already buried! What is human life, said I repeatedly to myself all these days and again yesterday in the churchyard, when I paid the sexton, who will keep the grave in order. I shall certainly never find so cheerful a wife again; therefore my sorrow is just. I wish Heaven may keep every one from so sad a fate, and I thank for the floral decorations, as also the choirmaster for the funeral chant which went through and through me, but was very well performed.

—The reprinting of rare and valuable works of early English literature is being prosecuted with great enthusiasm by a number of clubs, as well as private individuals. The reproduction of the exact texts of manuscripts and early editions—many of them unique—that have for centuries been buried in public and private libraries, is a service that cannot be too highly estimated by students of the language, and any attempt to bring these treasures within the means of ordinary purchasers is entitled to hearty commendation and encouragement. The series of English Reprints edited by Mr. Edward Arber is particularly worthy of the regards of book buyers, not only because of the intrinsic merits of the works themselves, but on account of the very low price at which they are published. The series includes such books as Sir Thomas More's "Utopia;" Milton's pamphlets on the liberty of the press; *Roister Doister*, the first English comedy, by Nicholas Udall; *Ferrex and Porrex*, the first English tragedy; Stephen Gosson's "School of Abuse;" Sir Philip Sidney's "Apology for Poetry;" John Selden's "Table Talk;" the Duke of Buckingham's "Rehearsal;" John Lyly's "Euphnes;" Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster" and "Toxopholus;" George Puttenham's "Art of English Poetry," and many others of equal value and interest. These works are carefully printed from the earliest texts, which the editor has endeavored to reproduce exactly, and they should be in the library of every school or college that makes any pretense to an English philological course. The great drawback to the extensive circulation of such books as these has been the expensive style in which they are issued. Mr. Arber's series, however, is, for the most part, in sixpenny and shilling volumes, which are thus placed within the reach of all; and the main difficulty in the way of a general study of the early literature of the English language is, in a great measure, done away with.

—The publication of Admiral Persano's memoirs has excited a very spirited discussion in the Italian press between the supporters of Count Cavour and the followers of Garibaldi. Admiral Persano, with a zeal which possibly Cavour himself might not thoroughly have approved, has published documents to show that the great statesman lent every aid and support to the Garibaldian expedition to Sicily. While maintaining the semblance of amicable relations with the Government, and having an accredited minister, the Marquis of Della Marina, at the Court of Naples, Cavour was instructing the admiral in command of the Sardinian fleet to succor Garibaldi in every possible way, and to convey to him the warmest congratulations on his success and every assurance of personal sympathy. Not impossibly feeling that these evidences of support might in a measure detract from the fame of those miraculous feats which, with a mere handful of followers, Garibaldi accomplished, and jealous that any part of his merited glory should be ascribed to another, Garibaldi has been led to write a letter to the press, in which he endeavors to show that he met nothing from the Turin Cabinet but coldness and obstruction, and that until his success had become a great and indisputable fact, the action of the Government never rose to anything more favorable than lukewarmness. He instances as a proof of this all the difficulties opposed to his obtaining the arms which the patriotism and liberality of private citizen had placed at his disposal, and shows that the expedition was almost "starved into failure." To this assertion the Deputy Giuseppe Finza has now replied in a long letter to the *Opinione*, demonstrating clearly that Cavour was opposed to all his colleagues, more or less, in his policy as regarded Garibaldi; that he conceded to the expedition all the support and aid it was possible to accord it consistent with the attitude he was bound to maintain towards the Neapolitan Government, and that in fact it was Massimo d'Azeglio who so strenuously opposed the concession of the arms stored in the St. Teresa Palace at Milan, from the dread lest "these weapons might ultimately find themselves in very different hands from those of Garibaldi's followers." It is a curious discussion throughout, and not the least strange part of it is the pains taken by the admirers and followers of Cavour to show how strenuously and warmly he supported that expedition, whose existence he was persistently ignoring to Count Lutzoff, the Neapolitan envoy at Turin, and steadily assuring the Ministers of other foreign Courts that he was in no way associated with its intentions. If Garibaldi at the time might have chafed under the impediments which menaced the whole expedition, with the experience of eight years he might surely have gathered that Cavour did all that he dared do, and more, perhaps, than some would allow to be compatible with good faith or loyal dealing.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 11:45 and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:55 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
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At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:25 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:25 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chuuk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Eastor, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

6:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

september 16, 1869. 3 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:05, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:25 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of

T INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION DAY.

THE TOUR OF THE CITY.

HOW THE VOTING IS PROGRESSING.

An Imbroglio in the Sixteenth Ward—The Election Officers Defy the Court and the Sheriff—Lyle Invades the District With His Posse and Gains a Peaceful Victory.

A General Reign of Quiet Elsewhere.

Tuesday, October 12, election-day is upon us The tolling of the bells at daybreak awakened the town, and aroused the combatants to the battle. Now in the length and breadth of the city—nay, throughout the State—the fight fiercely rages. There is no cannonading—no ascending clouds of smoke—and yet issues as important as those contended for on the bloody field are at stake to-day.

The weather, true to itself and the occasion, is wet. The heavens frown. But when was known a bright and cheery election-day? The mists of an October morning have hardly yet dissipated, but hang suspended a few hundred feet aloft, commingled with descending moisture that waits only the end of the day to fall. One or two faint attempts indeed, the sun has made to pierce the murky veil that shuts him in, but, bootless in his labor, has retired in displeasure.

For many reasons the political contest now raging at the polls in this city and State is of the most exciting character. Parties are mixed and confounded; tickets are being scored and split; men are voting by judgment and conscience, not by partisanship. When the day declines, and the fight is over, strange developments, unexpected returns, will startle many of the candidates and the citizens. As far as can be learned to the present moment, the lines of the battle have been shifting and surging all day. Records have become muddled, and accounts of votes perplexed. Compared with other preceding elections, this one will exhibit a polling of "straight" tickets in number vastly less. Hardly a ballot enters a window but is marked and "plastered."

Contrary to expectation, however, whatever may be the case outside the city, the voters here are out in force. Appearances would indicate that a full vote will be polled; that the verdict rendered at the ballot-box will be by the many, not the few. As soon as the polls were opened this morning, they were surrounded by throngs, and have continued crowded thus far into the day.

A Disgraceful Scene at the Central Station—Reserve Policeman No 4 Slightly Officious.

Yesterday evening a scene occurred in front of the Mayor's Office, which was highly characteristic of the Democracy, and disgraceful in the extreme, in which a Democratic politician and a Democratic policeman figured extensively. Samuel Carson, whose name is known in every part of the city, being anxious to invest a little of his surplus cash on the success of the grey-bearded individual who, on a fortune of $15,000,000, pays but $8·92 into Uncle Sam's Treasury, offered to bet with a gentleman who was standing at Fifth and Chesnut sts. The friend of Geary and Carson stepped into the Telegraph Office, but the latter couldn't find enough money. They both retired—the Geary man going on the steps in front of the Mayor's office, and Carson proceeding up Fifth street. The latter, however, turned and went up to the man and struck him. Reserve Keigler, No. 4, ran to the assaulted party, arrested him and locked him up, allowing Carson to go on his way. But shortly afterwards, this well-known politician was knocked down by a man whom he insulted, and who was sitting in an ambulance in front of the office of the Chief Engineer. This man was arrested by High Constable Curley, who also directed the arrest of Carson. Two other arrests were made of parties sitting in the ambulance, and at 6 o'clock, all the prisoners except Carson and the man he struck, were before the shining light (!) who attempts to administer justice at the Central Station. The names of those present were W. F. Eggleston, Henry Pote, and Robert Osborn. The following testimony was adduced:—

Reserve Officer Cloak, No. 15, sworn—I heard some words pass between a citizen and Eggleston, when the latter jumped out of the ambulance and knocked the citizen down.

Policeman Pat Gorman sworn—Pote was hollering hard names, and raising a riot.

Alderman—Did he strike anybody?

Policeman Gorman—He has been out of the ambulance, and went in the ambulance.

A small chap in citizen's clothing now came forward and said he had something to say. He proved to be Policeman Bernard Mullen, of the First Police district, and he testified to seeing Eggleston strike a citizen, and to hearing Osborn say, "Give it to the ——."

Mr. Joseph Allen said he desired to ask this witness a question.

Alderman Kerr—Are you their counsel?

Mr. Allen—Yes, to the extent of asking a question.

Alderman Kerr—Are you a member of the Bar?

Mr. Allen—No, but I am a citizen.

Alderman Kerr—You will keep quiet, then.

Policeman Bernard Mullen continued—The man beat had to be taken home, as he was not fit to appear, and Alderman, this man has been following me about asking who I was.

Alderman Kerr—What man?

Policeman Bernard Mullen—This one.

Alderman Kerr—What is your name?

Citizen—My name is Daniel W. Gilbert.

Alderman Kerr to Policeman Bernard Mullen—Are you afraid of this man?

Policeman Bernard Mullen—I am, sir.

Eggleston to Bernard Mullen—You look sick.

Alderman Kerr to Eggleston—You look flushed.

Policeman Gorman to Eggleston—You shut up.

High Constable Curley sworn—I saw Eggleston knock Carson down, and I grabbed him and ordered Carson to be arrested and brought in. Pote urged on the disturbance.

Alderman Kerr—I hold Eggleston, Pote, and Osborn in $1000 each, and Gilbert in $500, to keep the peace.

Mr. Allen—I will go bail for all of them, Alderman.

Alderman Kerr—Show up your deeds.

Mr. Allen—I will swear I am worth $50,000; I don't see the necessity for making me go to the trouble of getting my deeds.

Alderman Kerr—That is one of the contingencies for volunteering to go bail.

Mr. Allen—Your course is altogether owing to the politics of those men. You must recollect you are a creature of the people, and to-morrow the people will speak.

The magistrate left his seat, when Dr. Seltzer demanded and procured a transcript of the docket, which he took before Recorder Givin, who by virtue of the power conferred in his position by law, for the first time since his induction issued a writ of habeas corpus, on which the prisoners were taken before him and liberated on bail. What became of Carson no one seemed to know, although he was, as before stated, locked up by direction of High Constable Curley. This is another chance for an investigation by Mayor Fox of the conduct of his policemen, and the committing magistrate at the Central Station, who has but seldom required the production of deeds in far more important cases than this.

Any Quantity of Plug Uglies in Town—McMullin's Threat Partly Verified.

At one of the closing meetings of the Board of Aldermen the magistrate of the Fourth ward made use of threats that the city would be filled with people who would not allow the election to proceed under the operations of the Registry law. It was whispered around yesterday afternoon that there would be an arrival of Plug Uglies from Baltimore, who were to participate in the election to-day, in any manner in which they should be directed by the Chief of the Plug Uglies of Philadelphia. It was understood that they were to vote in the names of dead men, of non-residents, and particularly their duty was defined to be to take possession of the polls during the early hours of the day and vote in the names of Republicans, so that when the latter appeared they would be ruled out by the election officers on the ground that that name had been voted before. It is believed that by the latter course alone several hundred Republican citizens, in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth wards, will be cheated out of their votes.

After 1 o'clock this morning the gang who loaf about Ninth and Chesnut streets could be seen wending their way westward, and on being "piped off" they were followed to the various drinkeries in the neighborhood of Broad and Prime streets. There they were joined at 2 o'clock by Alderman McMullin, and the whole party went into the Baltimore depot, where the train containing the roughs arrived at 2:30 o'clock. In detachments of two and three they left the depot, took the carriages in waiting and drove rapidly away.

For a time sight was lost of them, but on reaching Eighth and Sansom streets the whole party were discovered in front of a public house in the last-named street.

The carriages were drawn up in front of this establishment, and here again the leader of the Democracy in the First Congressional district figured. The work of this crowd we may be able to chronicle in our edition of to-morrow.

McMullin's Domain.

To vote early the adherents of King William did not care. They preferred evidently to sleep away their recollections of a night of hard work and bring all their energies to bear on the main question of the day—"Vote often." At 9 o'clock, therefore, everything through the Fourth ward was quietude itself, but by 10 o'clock the sleepers shook themselves and repaired to the polling places. About the same time, too, young men of rough features, but in the latest out of sporting garb, were seen collecting about the corners.

It might have been truthful, but it would have been highly imprudent to impute to these a Baltimorean origin. Leaders soon appeared for these parties, and anon they took their ways in pairs of fifteen or twenty, and all the morning travelled from precinct to precinct. What they did there will appear.

At the Sixth precinct of the Fourth ward, at No. 707 South Sixth street, the business proceeded quietly, save now and then when some poor Republican was challenged. He was at once "necked" and flung out of the line, and the orthodox stepped up in his place to exercise their royal prerogative.

The whole Democratic ticket here ran ahead of its regular vote up to 12 o'clock.

At the Seventh precinct of the Fourth ward, at No. 615 Shippen street, the voting was all on one side, and "Packer" was a popular name. Here, if anywhere, the Democracy of other cities than Philadelphia "did their duty nobly," as a venerable Democrat told a brother of his own creed on the spot. A Democratic ticket holder and a well known person about Independence Hall was here busy indeed. At one time a gang of about ten young roughs came to within a block of the polling place, and were met by this person, who lost no time in pointing out to their leader another person whom he accused of "scratching" and "sticking." "Let's watch him, fellers," said the leader; and accordingly a detail left the gang to watch the "scratcher," who probably before this reaches our readers wishes he had never been born, for the detail were evidently chosen for their aptitude for "putting on heads." Until noon, however, no blow had been struck, and but little excitement was apparent. Prophecies were rife though that before midnight a rough time would reign in that region.

After noon, when whisky commenced to flow, and angry words were exchanged, a crowd on the corner of Seventh and Shippen streets started a fight among themselves, and pistols, knives, and blackjacks were used promiscuously on friend and foe. This scared the decent portion of the people away, and in consequence, but Democrats were voting.

The Eighth precinct of the Fourth ward is the redoubtable Billy McMullin's own particular working place; hence here were gathered the "choice spirits"—muscular spirits, in good sooth. Here the presence of Republican inspectors or canvassers seemed a farce, and a solitary Republican ticket-holder seemed to know it.

He looked as though he was every moment in danger of being soused in the filthy gutter and carried away to a cemetery, and the surrounding crowd looked as if they'd like to do it. The man was wise, though, and held his peace. The "unwashed" voted unchallenged, and no Republicans, during our reporter's stay, showed themselves. "William" himself was not to be seen. It may be guessed, though, he was not idle.

Keep Your Mouth Shut!

At the Seventh precinct of the Eighth ward an inquiry of the Republican outside window bookholder brought forth the reply that "they vote just as they choose and I daren't say a word. If I challenged one of these I'd be knocked on the head and pitched into the gutter."

A query to another Republican at this polling place brought the advice to our reporter to be a little careful. "You know you'd better keep your mouth shut down here. They're bound to have it their own way." And so till noon the "Bloodtubs" did.

We'll Win Anyhow.

At Eighth and Fallon streets, well known as "a sharp place," there was, as elsewhere, a certain degree of quietness, but there were not wanting those to predict it only the calm before the storm. Flushed faces thronged around the window-hook men, and towards 1 o'clock there was a continual wrangle, which promised well for bloodshed later in the day. Here, too, a policeman in "citizen's" clothes was electioneering quietly until accosted by a citizen, who referred him to Chief Mulholland's order. He continued his occupation, notwithstanding the protest, and deserves to be cashiered for his trouble.

Democracy Ahead.

Eleventh and Fitzwater streets, the Eighth division of the Third ward, was a scene of turmoil from early in the morning, and but few decent people were to be seen at the polls. Democracy was of course in the ascendant.

A Tight Fight.

In the First division of the Eighth ward, at Eighth and Sansom streets, the line was formed early and voted pretty evenly during the forenoon, neither party having any gain to boast of. Although the presence of the police was not absolutely necessary at this place, it would have looked better to have had an officer on hand, in view of former misdemeanors committed by the same people who frequent the vicinity on election days.

The Rounders in the Fourth Ward.

The business of making votes commenced at an early hour, and although the law in regard to a voter's name being on the list was partially adhered to, yet there was a disposition on the part of the regular manipulators to throw aside the lists and vote everybody who presented themselves, providing they voted the regular unwashed ticket.

There is little or no excitement at any of the places of voting which came under the notice of one of our reporters in McMullin's dominion, but it should be recollected that the "rounders" had not yet commenced to absorb their regular doses of the agitating fluid. However, there need be no fears but that the "black spot" of the city will be true to her record, and ere the shades of evening shall fall there will probably be enough deeds done to occupy the attention of the Coroner for the next three days.

"Mully" expresses the greatest confidence in the success of the great "Commissary," and as he is King of the King, as well as First Grand Oracle of the Democracy, bets are freely offered that the whole ticket will be successful. Strange as it may appear, little or no money backs up the talk of the loudest.

The *Directory Makers* are on hand, and can be seen going from door to door in the small streets. Whether these are "Mully's," Gospil's, or McElroy's, we are not prepared to say, although it may be somewhat of a satisfaction to know that all the *new* names will be voted; the *old* ones *have* been voted already!

The rounders are all at work, and great work may be expected.

The Eleventh Ward.

A tramp through the Eleventh ward this morning found the election progressing quietly, with no apparent signs of a disturbance of any kind. This Ward is one of the main Democratic strongholds. There are three thousand voters within its borders, and a majority of one thousand Democratic votes is looked forward to at every election. At 9 o'clock this morning the voting was going on vigorously, and continued so till after noon, when the precinct houses became in a measure deserted. The Republicans polled their votes early in the day and, according to our informant, they had responded in large numbers.

At one of the polls in this ward we noticed two life-long Democrats cast their votes for the Republican ticket. Those who stood around the window witnessed this proceeding with astonishment, and could not understand why the voters so acted, but an investigation proved that the change was brought about in consequence of the withdrawal of Robert Moore as a candidate for legislative honors. It will be remembered that Samuel Dailey and Robert Moore claimed to be the regular nominees on the Democratic ticket for the Legislature from the Ninth district. By some means Moore withdrew only yesterday, and Daily was left in possession of the field. The two persons referred to above were Moore men, and incensed at the conduct of their candidate, and despising Dailey, concluded to vote the Republican ticket, which they did.

The instructions of the Mayor to the police force appeared to be generally carried out in this ward. In one instance, however, we noticed a policeman, in full uniform, standing at the window, and from his actions he appeared to be taking a great interest in the voting. The miserable wretches of New Market and Willow streets were turned out of their abodes early in the morning, and were first made to cast their votes for the Democracy. They appeared in strength, as they generally do in this one of the banner wards of the Democratic party.

The Fifteenth Ward.

In this, as in many other wards of the city, cutting is pretty extensively practised. A peculiarity of this election is the wide-spread dissatisfaction that exists on the part of many adherents of both parties against some of the nominations. Oftentimes the ticket seems to be too hard to swallow until cleared of its obnoxiousness. The "rings" generally run their worst men in the strongest precincts, trusting they will go through without much opposition; but at times the citizens are independent and conscientious enough to run an independent ticket against them. This is the case in this ward, where Dr. Burnell, the regular nominee for Select Council, is running far behind his ticket. Elisha W. Davis, whose course in the Legislature last winter should have kept him at home this term, is also cut by many Republicans. John A. Houseman, Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, is suffering some little under the stigma of being a "ring man," but to no appreciable extent. No disturbances of the peace has occurred in this district, and although many of the precincts are closely contested, yet the best of feeling seems to exist between the party men on both sides.

The Sixteenth Ward.

In the western section of the Sixteenth ward a full Republican vote is being polled. No disturbances have occurred worth mentioning. In the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward a dispute occurred between the officers of the election and the watchers. The latter were refused admittance to the polls, and the court was appealed to. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to instruct the judge of the election as to his duties, and admit the watchers. The Sheriff carried out the order, but the election officers would not obey, and the Sheriff so notified the court. Instructions were then given to the Sheriff to take a posse of men to the polls and install the watchers at all hazards.

The Seventeenth Ward.

At an early hour this morning, a number of strange men, evidently "repeaters," made their appearance at the Eighth division of the Seventeenth ward, Fifth and Master streets, and interfered to such an extent with the legal voters that word was despatched to the Tenth District Police Station for officers to preserve order and protect the rights of the citizens. Lieutenant Spear at once responded, and order was soon restored. In the Sixth division of this ward the friends of Michael Mullen drove the admirers of John Forsyth, the independent candidate for legislative honors, from the polls. This information was lodged at the police station, and men were ordered to the scene to break up the "little arrangement." From present appearances, it is believed that Mr. Forsyth will receive a majority of votes in the Thirteenth Legislative district.

The Eighteenth Ward.

In the Eighteenth ward a full Republican vote being polled. In the Fourth division, the first hour, the vote stood 48 Republican to 20 Democratic, and this is a fair sample of the returns in nearly all of the precincts. In the Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards we noticed the following placard posted in conspicuous places:—

Democrats, Beware!
Look to your Tickets.

The enemy has issued a spurious Democratic Ticket.

In the Eighteenth ward one Edward Mullen, a candidate for Common Council, is moving heaven and earth to secure his election. He has a card posted around with the words thereon, "Irishmen, Catholics, vote for Edward Mullen for Common Council."

The Twentieth Ward.

This ward, like the Fifteenth, is a secure Republican stronghold, the two together having given a combined majority of over twenty-two hundred votes for General Grant, in the Presidential election last year. A tour this morning through those districts convinced us that they were also alike in "scratching" many of the unpalatable names. Governor Geary, in some of the precincts, did not come fully up to the average of the Republican ticket, but ran behind many of the candidates for county offices. Instances are known where men, who gloried in the name of radicals, and had voted the ticket straight for years, deliberately cut out or erased the name of his Excellency from their ballots, though we heard of but one case of this determined opposition to his re-election inducing a vote for his opponent.

The Legislative worthies Cloud and Bunn ran far better in their respective precincts of this ward than their corrupt practices of last winter deserved; but their names were occasionally slashed into. In some neighborhoods the Democracy was restive under the new nominations for the county offices, but our inquiries could not develop the fact of any extensive "scratching" on their part. Up to noon no disturbance was threatened in this section of the city, and there is no prospect of any breach of the peace in this quarter.

The Centre of the City.

Up to the time of going to press, in the central portion of the city, embracing the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, everything has been very quiet. Save a few drunken men and betting characters, none were around the polls disposed to create even the slightest disturbance, the voting was progressing with order and regularity, and everything indicated that the entire day would pass in peace.

It was evident that in at least a majority of places the police officers were strictly obeying the Mayor's instructions in regard to their bearing during the election, and were stationing themselves near the polls, to be sure, but still not so near as to interfere with the line of voters in any degree. It was impossible in these wards of the city ascertain how the candidates are running, from the fact that the tickets were so split that even the most shrewd and knowing were perplexed and confounded. X

At one or two of the voting places squads of suspicious-looking characters were hanging, and, if the words of bystanders can be credited, they were divisions of the crowd of Baltimore roughs reported to have come to the city in last night's trains.

The Independent Reform Party.

At but few precincts in this city are the placards of the Independent Reform party exhibited. The earnest temperance men, who are the prime movers in this organization, are, however, by no means idle. Despite the apathy and opposition which alike exist among the major part of the many thousand advocates of total abstinence in this city, a great deal of quiet canvassing has been done by personal appeals. This morning over eighty active men are at work in their respective precincts. The Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards are expected to poll the most votes on this ticket, as they have been more thoroughly canvassed. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth, with the oddly grouped Fourth and Tenth wards, will rank next. Certainly no one can doubt the room for reform in "Mully's" district. A careful estimate several days since made the expected vote equal three thousand. If it reaches that amount, it may materially affect the result.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

No Power to Compel the Reception of a Ballot.

The Court of Common Pleas, all the Judges upon the bench, sat this morning to hear complaints of any unlawful obstruction to voting at the various polls throughout the city, and to regulate all such matters as should require their interposition for the purpose of securing a fair election. Vacancies in the poll offices, which were only discovered to-day, were filled, oaths administered to the officers, and various orders made.

Many persons who deemed themselves fully entitled to vote, and who, indeed, upon the representations made to the court, appeared to be so, complained that their ballots had been refused, and came to ask relief, but invariably the Judges answered the injured parties that it rested solely with the election officers themselves to decide upon the qualifications of each voter, and that if they refused a legal vote wilfully and maliciously, they were liable to a penalty, but the court could take no action in the matter.

From the Sixth division of the Eighteenth ward came a complaint that the watchers appointed at 7 o'clock in the morning would not be admitted by the election officers to the polls. The Court thereupon issued an order commanding the officers to put these watchers in the poll, and the Sheriff was directed to go and see this order obeyed.

The Sixteenth Ward Election Officers Defy the Court and the Sheriff.

A similar complaint was made from the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward, coupled with a boast by the election officers that they would obey no command from this court. The judges, saying they would see about this, made a similar order, and gave it into the hands of the Sheriff.

In the course of an hour the Sheriff returned, and stated that he had made known to the officers the order he was to execute, and in a quiet way urged them to submit, and avoid all difficulty; but they refused to comply with the demand. The Sheriff asked if he might enter the poll to talk with them; but they said no to this also

However, the judge of the poll came to the door, and as the outside crowd was very angry and turbulent, the Sheriff took him on the opposite side of the street, and tried to reason with him and induce him to do as directed by the Court, and preserve peace and quiet. But after seeming to reflect awhile, this judge said he was put in office by the Court, thought he knew his duty, and would not admit the watchers.

Upon this the Court directed the Sheriff to proceed to this poll with a sufficient force, and to install the watchers in their places, and to protect them, but to see that the order was carried out at all hazards, and the Court would sustain him in whatever the circumstances required him to do.

With these instructions the Sheriff proceeded to the execution of his commission.

The Sheriff on returning to the polls met with no obstructions, and the watchers were duly installed.

Preparations for Storing the Ballot-boxes.

Recorder Givin came in and stated that the disposition of the old return boxes in the vault was such that there would be no room for the new ones unless the former were pushed back to the walls and rearranged, and as he understood from the decision of Judge Peirce, given last year, he had no authority to open the vault until the closing of the polls, he had come in to ask the advice of the Court. The Mayor had declined to join him in this proceeding. The judges at once gave an opinion that he and the Mayor, or either of them, should the other refuse to act, had a right to open the vault and prepare it for the reception of the new boxes.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Alfred Laws was arrested this morning by the agent of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working a mule with its haunches chafed raw from the spreader stick. Fined $10 and costs by Alderman Williams Ogle.

SEVERELY BURNED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A COAL OIL LAMP.—This morning, about 6 o'clock, Mrs. Dawson, residing at the corner of Hepburn and Shippen streets, was severely burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. A child which she had in her arms was also badly burned.

A French Duel.

A duel, says the Paris *Temps*, has taken place at Brussels, in the Bois de la Cambre, between Henri Rochefort and a staff officer of the National Guard of Paris. It appears that M. Rochefort was at the Hotel de Ville when some of the French National Guard arrived. An officer approached and insulted him. M. Rochefort was at first astonished, but soon became much excited, and dared him to prove what he said. The officer, turning his back, replied that he would not dispute with the author of the *Lanterne*. At this moment some French officers, who witnessed the provocation which M. Rochefort had received, advanced, and, taking him by the hand, protested against the conduct of their comrade. A duel followed, and the officer was wounded

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The State Election—What the Signs Are—Sales of Western Lands—The New York Finance Market.

FROM THE STATE.

Progress of the Election in Freeport.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FREEPORT, Pa., Oct. 12—Noon.—The vote up to this time stands:—Geary, 46; Packer, 36. Total, 82. The Republican majority will be between 40 and 50.

In Brady's Bend.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BRADY'S BEND, Oct. 12—11 A.M.—This township polls 75 votes. Geary 30 ahead. Light vote. The indications are that it will stand about the same as the State election vote of last year.

In Tidioute.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TIDIOUTE, Pa., Oct. 12—Noon.—The indications at present are that the election in this place will result in favor of the Republican nominees. In Tidioute borough and Deerfield townships, with the exception of Allen, the Republican candidate for State Senate, it is thought they will be defeated by a small majority. The Republican majority will be considerably less than that of last October.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 12.—A fire occurred this morning in Lafayette Block, in Court street. The shoe store of G. P. Halbert was destroyed; loss, $6000; insurance, $3000. The dry goods store of P. Ranson was damaged $2500; insured for $5000. The buildings are owned by D. M. Stoeking, and were damaged $2000.

Sales of Government Gold.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Bids for a million Treasury gold to-day numbered forty, aggregating $3,053,000, prices ranging 128·55 to 130·15. The awards will probably be made over 130.

The Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Money easy at 6 per cent. on call. Stocks heavy and irregular. A decline of from 1 to 2 per cent. on all shares, excepting Lake Shore and Reading, which nearly held their own. Pittsburg declined from 103 to 98½; Pacific Mail from 95 to 93¾. At noon there was a slight reaction, but the tone of the market is still unsteady.

A rumor relative to a panic in grain in Chicago is pronounced to be the work of a large operator, and entirely unfounded.

Governments firm and dull at yesterday's quotations. Gold quiet at 130½. Loans 3 per cent. to flat.

Shipments per Hammonia, $200,000. Exchange steady; no change.

FROM THE WEST.

Sales of Land.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—An Omaha despatch says the sales of land at the Union Pacific Railroad office to October 1 were 99,497 acres, valued at $438,407.

Vice-President Colfax

was serenaded at Omaha last night, and made a speech which was well received.

FROM EUROPE.

Desperate Fighting in Spain—Threats of Assassination.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Very desperate fighting between the republican forces and the troops of the government, which commenced at Valencia on the 8th inst., continues. Reinforcements have been despatched to the government detachments. The troops beat the insurgents in every encounter between the contending parties in Andalusia and Aragon. A republican deputy, Castro Cortes, Custero, having been threatened with assassination by the partisans of the government, has fled the country and taken refuge in Portugal. Further rioting is looked for and dreaded in Madrid; but the reports say there is every probability of its being quelled promptly should it occur.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 12—1 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 93½. Erie, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—1 P. M.—Cheese, 65s. 6d. Corn, 29s. Lard, 72s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

Receipts of Wheat for three days, 20,000 quarters, including 10,000 quarters American.

PARIS, Oct. 12—2 P. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 71f. 45c.

PARIS, Oct. 12—Cotton opens firm both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot at 148f.

PARIS, Oct. 12—3 30 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 40.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.—5-20s firm at 87½@88.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A French Version of General Prim's Interview with Napoleon.

During the interviews that took place lately between the Emperor, General Prim, M. Silvela, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Olozaga, the Cuban question and that of the selection of a King were discussed. General Prim, says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star*, stated it to be the intention of Spain to maintain her right to Cuba, and that she reckoned on the good offices of France and England with the Government of the United States to induce that power to maintain a strict neutrality in case of open war. His Majesty is reported to have acceded to General Prim's request as far as France was concerned, and to have said that, judging from a recent conversation he had held with Lord Clarendon, he had reason to believe that England would give her moral support to Spain. The *Debats* expresses a strong hope that France will by no means interfere with the populations of the Antilles, in case they resolve to throw off the Spanish yoke—even as the inhabitants of South America did at the beginning of the present century; and considers that these oppressed populations ought to be able to reckon on the support of Governments deriving their power from the sovereign will of the people and from the popular vote. The *Debats* deems it to be of vital importance to France that she should preserve her friendly relations with the United States. If the American Government demands that Spain should recognize the Cubans as belligerents, it is only a just reprisal for the policy adopted by Europe towards the United States during the late civil war. The message of the President to the Spanish Government, *du reste*, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. He merely implied the possibility of his being compelled to recognize the insurgent Cubans as belligerents. The President's words, however, will require the sanction of Congress, which does not assemble till December. Meanwhile the American Government proposed its mediation with the revolted Cubans, on condition of Spain granting several liberal concessions of considerable importance, such as the gradual emancipation of slaves, and the admission of deputies elected in the colonies to a seat in the Cortes, etc. The *Debats* disapproves of any foreign mediation, and does not consider this latter proposal of the American Government as acceptable to Spain. As to the question of the selection of a monarch, the abdication of King Luis in favor of the infant Don Carlos, under the regency of his grandfather, and King Luis being elected King of Spain, is strongly urged, and is said to have been discussed by the Emperor and General Prim. The young monarch, however, stoutly resists this proposal, and has asserted that he was Portuguese by birth, and intended to die in his own country. It is true that the *suffrage* of kings of late years having proved no sinecure, an offer of a vacant throne is by no means a tempting one. *La Liberte* reproduces the King's letter to the Duke de Loule on this subject. It is manly, straightforward, and independent. The King, remarking that certain newspapers persisted in affirming his intention of abdicating in favor of his son and committing him to the regency of his august father, and of his accepting the crown of Spain, requests the Duke to give his most unqualified contradiction to the report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$16000 Pa Cp 6s.b5wn	92⅛	10 sh Ch & Del Stk.	42
$14500 City 6s, Old...	97	100 sh Read R.....	47⅜
$3000 Pa R 1 m.b5.	97¾	100 do....rg&1.	47⅜
$500 City 6s, N.Sat.	100⅞	100 do....rg&1.	47⅜
300 sh Ocean Oil....	⅝	100 do. ..b30.	48 1-16
100 sh Penna...b10.	56⅝	100 do.....b30.	48
2 sh Mor Cl Pf....		15 sh Cam & A.Sc..	65
s5wn..	61½	42 sh E Pa R....2d.	37

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa R 1m 6s....	97¾	$1000 Junction R 2d.	
$6000 City 6s, N..b5.	100⅞	mt 6s..	90
$1000 Elmira R 7s...	89	3 sh Penna .1s.2d.	56⅝

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW ENGLAND.

The Oxfords to Row the Harvard Boys on the Charles River—Bursting of Bank Vaults—Anniversary Celebrations.

NEW YORK.

Suits Against the Gold Exchange Bank—New Directors of the Erie Railroad.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Desperate Attempt at Murder.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—About midnight last night a noted desperado just released from jail attempted to murder a doctor, a lawyer, a police justice, and a depot master in Framingham, who had all taken part in a prosecution against him for assault and battery on his wife. The parties were aroused from their sleep, and on their making their appearance he fired a pistol at them, the shots in each case missing their mark.

The Marine Disasters—Damage by the Gale.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, was lost in a hurricane on a rock on the 28th ult., and all hands were drowned except the Captain and four sailors, who remained on the wreck eight days. They were taken off by an English barque. The Captain's wife and two children perished in the cabin.

An attempt was made at 3 A. M. to-day to rob the National Bank of Townsend, Mass., but the burglars used too much powder, alarming the citizens by the explosion. The outer door was blown off, and much damage done to the building. The burglars fled, leaving their tools.

The Italian Mutual Relief Society of this city is celebrating the 373d anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, by a public parade and picnic.

Accidental Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 12.—John Galvin, employed at Fry's tannery, in this city, was killed instantly, this morning, by being caught in a shaft.

Bank Vault Blown Open.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 12.—The vault of the Townsend Bank was blown open by burglars this morning. The explosion roused the people and frightened the operators, who left, leaving their tools behind them. The bank lost nothing.

The Oxfords to Come Over.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—A private letter from London to a gentleman in this city, says the Oxfords will come over next year and row the Harvards on their own waters. Darbishire will accompany the crew, but will not row.

The Italian Mutual Relief Society of this city are celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by a parade.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suit Against the Gold Exchange Bank Dismissed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In the U. S. District Court to-day, before Judge Blatchford, Ernest Otten and Edward G. Sager filed a petition that the New York Gold Exchange Bank of which they were creditors, should be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, on the ground that on the 27th and 28th of September last, while being insolvent and in contemplation of bankruptcy, it made payments or transfers to divers parties in very large amounts, with intent to give preference to their creditors and defeat the operation of the bankruptcy act. An order for the bank to show cause was issued, why the petition should not be granted. On the return of the order, the petitioners not appearing, the proceedings were dismissed.

The Managers of the Erie Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the Erie Railway retiring board this morning, the following gentlemen were elected directors for 1869 and '70:—Jay Gould, William M. Tweed, Alex. S. Diven, John Ganson, H. N. Otis, Abram Gould, Henry Thompson, Henry W. Smith, George C. Hall, James Fisk, Jr., Fred. A. Lane, Justin D. White, Orlando W. Chapman, Charles G. Sissen, H. Ramsdell, John Hilton, M. R. Simons. There was a very large representation of stockholders. About $35,000,000 was represented. Resolutions were passed approving the policy of the late board.

Explosion and Probable Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An explosion occurred at the new gas house in Williamsburg this morning, and three men are reported to have been killed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton heavy; sales of 500 bales at 26½c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c. Wheat advanced 1c. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 85@86c. for unsound, and 99c.@$1·05 for sound. Oats firmer. Plain mess Beef, $6@13. Mess Pork, $36·06@36·62½. Lard unchanged. Whisky, $1·21@1·21½.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Decision in an Important Lawsuit.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in case of Joseph R. Stewart, agent of the National Union and other National Banks in this city, Judge Giles delivered an opinion sustaining the demurrer of the defendants, and dismissing the bill of complainants, from which the counsel of the complainants reserved exceptions to the United States Supreme Court. The court decides that the violation of the 29th section of the National Banking Act prohibiting National Banks from conveying to any one individual or company more than one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of the Bank does not invalidate contracts of that nature by said banks, but subjects the banks to the forfeiture of the franchises as provided in the 53d section of said Act.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the State Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants. 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SE